FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JANUARY 1984

Islamic Summit

Libya's delegate to the Fourth Summit of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) in Casablanca, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, walked out of the final session to protest the decision to readmit Egypt to the ICO, KUNA reported. The Syrian delegation, led by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and the PDRY delegation, led by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, also missed the session, KUNA noted. The adoption of the "conditional resolution" on Egypt's return, KUNA said, resulted from a secret ballot proposed by Guinean President Sekou Toure after a consensus on the issue seemed "unreachable." According to KUNA, 32 states voted for the resolution with 3 countries opposed and 6 abstentions. Syria, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, and Upper Volta abstained from voting, INA noted.

In the final statement of the ICO summit, broadcast by Rabat radio, the conference "invited the Arab Republic of Egypt to resume its membership" in the ICO without referring to any qualifying conditions. However, sources cited by KUNA said that Egypt's readmittance was "conditional on Cairo's acceptance of and adherence to all ICO resolutions concerning the question of Palestine." In earlier remarks cited by KUNA, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali was quoted by Radio France International as rejecting the "very principle" of conditional reintegration into the ICO. "They either accept us as we are or it would be useless for us to take part in the activities of the organization," Ghali said. In a brief report on the summit decision, which made no mention of conditions, MENA reported the call for Egypt "to return to the ICO," giving the vote as 32 in favor and 10 abstentions.

Among those supporting Egypt's return were PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who cited Egyptian help in the evacuation of his forces from northern Lebanon as "a breach of the Camp David accords," and Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan, KUNA and Amman radio reported.

Commenting to newsmen on his withdrawal from the summit, Jallud claimed that the entire summit proceedings were a "pro-United States exercise" and warned that anyone attempting to make the Arab world accept Camp David would "pay dearly," AFP reported.

In addition to approving the resolution regarding Egypt, the final statement delegated the election of a new ICO secretary general to the forthcoming conference of Islamic foreign ministers in San'a', postponed any decision on an international Islamic court of justice, and announced that the fifth ICO summit will be held in Kuwait.

In another development, IRNA denied "totally false" reports that an ICO delegation had arrived in Tehran. Such reports were faked by Western news agencies and their "loudspeakers," the Iranian agency affirmed.

Lebanon

Military/Security Situation — Planes of the 6th Fleet off the Lebanese coast have stepped up reconnaissance flights in order to prevent kamikaze attacks against U.S. warships, Jerusalem radio reported. Voice of Lebanon radio said a SAM-6 fired from the Sannin Heights at a reconnaissance mission over Lebanon did not hit any of the planes, which were reported to be either U.S. or Israeli. The IDF sustained casualties in a clash with gunmen in Sidon, Beirut radio reported, while "Red Knights" militiamen of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party battled with members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Halba, a town in the 'Akkar district north of Tripoli, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Diplomacy — Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan discussed the security plan during a lengthy meeting on 18 January with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam in Casablanca, Beirut radio noted, while Foreign Minister Elie Salim flew to Paris and London for talks with presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

PLO Affairs

France and the PLO have agreed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat will visit France in response to an invitation from the Socialist Party rather than at the invitation of the French Government in order to avoid causing President Francois Mitterrand political embarrassment, KUNA reported citing the London Arabic magazine *AT-TADAMUN*. QNA asserted that no agreement has been reached on the visit, which is unlikely at present despite France's good relations with the PLO. In another report, QNA revealed that 'Arafat will visit Baghdad next week to meet with Iraqi leaders and inspect Palestinian forces there.

In Damascus Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) Secretary General Tal'at Ya'qub was released by "Syrian intelligence" after a 3-day detention, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. The PLF leader's release followed "an intensive denunciation campaign" by Palestinian circles against the "suspect coup attempt" led by PLF Political Bureau member 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, the radio contended.

Morocco

College students in the northeast coastal town of Nador demonstrated to protest increases in the prices of basic commodities, Madrid radio reported. The protests, which were suppressed by "tough measures," followed a recent demonstration in Al Hoceima in which five people died, the radio said. Paris radio subsequently confirmed that police have clashed with demonstrators in northern Morocco and also reported unrest in Rabat, but monitored Moroccan sources have not thus far mentioned any disturbances.

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Islamic Summit Invites Egypt To Rejoin ICO

Final Statement Read

LD190029 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Final statement of fourth Islamic summit conference as read by "rapporteur" during final session held in Casablanca 19 January — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate.

At the kind invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, the monarch of the Kingdom of Morocco and in accordance with the resolution adopted at the third summit conference held at Mecca, the fourth Islamic summit conference convened in Casablanca, the Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 16 Rabi Thani 1404 of the Hegira, corresponding to 16 to 19 January 1984. The conference was attended by the kings, presidents, and princes and representatives of the Islamic countries, as well as a number of observers.

The conference was opened by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the chairman of the third Islamic summit conference, who delivered an important speech in which he thanked King Hassan II for the great welcome and hospitality his majesty has shown and his majesty's successful efforts in his capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and the Arab seven-member committee. His Majesty then reviewed what has been achieved during the past 3 years in bolstering common Islamic action in accordance with the historic Mecca statement.

His majesty pointed out that the world watches with interest the Islamic action and that through its solidarity the Islamic nation constitutes a force to be reckoned with in the international field. He pointed out that the responsibility of the Islamic countries at this conference was to review their work and seek to transform their decisions into tangible actions.

Upon the suggestion of His Majesty Kigh Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the chairmanship of the fourth Islamic summit conference was entrusted to King Hassan II. After His Majesty King Hassan II assumed the chairmanship of the conference, he delivered a speech in which he pointed out that the religion of Islam stems from peace and safety and consequently the Islamic countries are countries of peace, fraternity, and amity. While such words as jihad and martyrdom are contained in the Koran and the teachings of the prophet, these works also contain such words as unity, love, loyalty, solidarity, and methods of coexistence among individuals and groups. His majesty cited God's words: Reply to the acts of the others in a good way and this will transform the enemy into a sincere friend.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar also spoke. He pointed out that the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], which is derived from the Islamic religion, provides for seeking peaceful solutions for international problems. He spoke of the UN efforts in dealing with issues and problems of interest to the Islamic world countries.

ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti also spoke. He pointed out that the issues before the conference were issues of destiny and that hopes are pinned on the summit conference to open a new chapter in the history of the Islamic nation.

The chairman of the conference announced that it was agreed to choose three vice chairmen: Turkish President Kenan Evren, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, and the struggler Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO chairman.

During the closed sessions, a number of chief delegates spoke about the issues and problems that arouse the interest of the Islamic world, explaining the views of their countries toward them. Also during the closed sessions proposals were put forward for dealing with extremely important Islamic issues.

The conference listened with great interest to a statement from Burhauddin Rabbani, the representative of the Afghan strugglers.

The conference also heard with feelings of true fraternity the statement made by President Raouf Denktash, who explained the just cause of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots. The conference reaffirmed its past resolutions on the Cyprus question and expressed sympathy with and support for the efforts exerted by the Turkish Cypriots to secure an equal status with the Greek Cypriots and achieve their just rights.

The conference approved the agenda referred to it together with the general report on the preliminary meeting of the foreign ministers.

The conference studied the report of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the third Islamic summit conference; the report of His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee; the report of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure, chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee; the report of His Excellency President Ziaul Haq, chairman of the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation; the report of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, chairman of the Permanent Committee for Culture and Information; and the report of the chairman of Islamic Committee for Solidarity With the Countries of the African Sahel.

With regard to the report of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the third Islamic summit conference, the conference expressed its extreme thanks and gratitude to his majesty for the efforts he has exerted and the accomplishments he has made in bolstering joint Islamic action and Islamic solidarity,and the unity of the Islamic nation during his chairmanship of the conference.

With regard to the report of His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, the conference expressed its extreme thanks and utmost appreciation to his majesty for the efforts and initiatives he has taken in defense of the causes of holy Jerusalem and Palestine and in explaining it. The conference decided to renew His Majesty King Hassan's chairmanship of the Jerusalem Committee for a further period of 3 years.

With regard to the report of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure, chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee, the conference praised the efforts his excellency and members of the

committee have been exerting to end the fighting and establish peace between two Muslim countries: Iraq and Iran. The conference expressed its utmost thanks to the committee for the good offices it is exerting and asked it to continue with its noble mission to spare the chaste Islamic blood.

With regard to the report of His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, chairman of the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the conference expressed its thanks and gratitude to his excellency for the achievements made and efforts exerted for bolstering scientific and technological cooperation among the Islamic countries.

With regard to the report of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, chairman of the Permanent Committee for Cultural Affairs and Information, the conference expressed its deep thanks for his constant care to spread Islamic culture and thought. The conference supported the idea of establishing a cultural strategy for the coordination of cultural efforts and the bolstering of programs in the field of Islamic culture and education.

The conference approved the establishing of an integrated, coherent information system for the ICO.

With regard to the report of Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, the chairman of the Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples of the African Sahel, the conference praised the efforts exerted by the committee to ease the crisis facing the countries and peoples of the Sahel as a result of the drought.

The conference unanimously approved the Casablanca charter after listening to a general presentation of this by His Majesty King Hassan II and to interpolations by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and a number of other heads of delegations about the philosophy and objectives of the charter and its dimensions.

The conference asked the 15th Islamic foreign ministers conference which is to be held in San'a' to appoint members to the regional committees of conciliation and concord which are specified in the charter.

The conference considered the question of Palestine and the Middle East, the question of Jerusalem, the question of the Iraq-Iran conflict, the question of the American air attacks on the Syrian forces, and the question of the Golan Heights.

The conference also considered the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel and the situation in Afghanistan. It decided to support the struggle of the people of Namibia and the fight against apartheid in Soputh Africa.

The conference also discussed the question of the problems facing the Sahel and expressed its deep concern over the drought which struck that region. In response to an appeal by His Majesty King Hassan II, the chairman of the conference, and out of its realization of the grave consequences of this drought, the conference asked its secretary general to discuss ways and means to secure contributions from individuals and organizations in the Islamic countries as well as from the Islamic countries themselves to alleviate the effects of the drought on the Sahel peoples.

The conference decided to postpone any decision on the question of the International Islamic Court of Justice. It also decided to set forth human rights in Islam. It approved the information plan and adopted a resolution concerning the Ethiopian occupation of two areas in the territory of the Republic of Somalia. It adopted a resolution in connection with the question of the Comoran island of Mayotte. It extended an appeal to the United States concening its withdrawal from UNESCO.

In the economic and financial field, the conference adopted a number of resolutions concerning the implementation of the action plan for strengthening economic cooperation between the member states and strengthening development programs in the Islamic world and it urged member states to declare their participation in the programs. It entrusted the General Secretariat with calling for a meeting of the benefactor member states and of the representatives of regional development funds and the Islamic Development Bank to draw up interpretations and procedures for the development program. It adopted resolutions in the cultural field and it agreed to give material and moral support to the cultural and social organizations and institutions which form part of the ICO and also to Islamic universities and cultural centers and institutes in the member states in order to enable them to realize the noble objectives for which they have been established and to propagate the Islamic civilization.

The conference also decided to give the necessary financial backing and generous voluntary contributions to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf charter to enable it carry out the noble humanitarian mission and participate in bolstering the cultural and social activity of the ICO and the subsidiary organs.

With regard to organizational matters the conference approved the resolutions welcoming the Sultanate of Brunei on joining the ranks of the ICO. It also invited the Arab Republic of Egypt to resume its membership in the ICO.

The conference also decided to entrust the chairmanship of the Permanent Committee on Economic and Trade Cooperation to His Excellency the President of the Turkish Republic Kenan Evren. The conference also adopted a resolution on the Permanent Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation which is an affiliate of the ICO. This resolution approves the framework proposed in the document on the eight (?areas) on which the action plan of the ministerial committee is based, namely: food, agriculture, health, the work force, information, development of current and future technology, and development of resources and energy. It also asks member states to give any possible aid to the committee to enable it to implement the plan.

The conference also stated that the term of office of the secretary general of the organization ends in December 1984. It has decided to call on the foreign ministers of the Islamic states to elect a secretary general during the coming 15th conference of foreign ministers in San'a'.

The conference welcomed the generous offer of the Government of the Yemeni Arab Republic to host the 15th session of the

Islamic conference of foreign ministers in San'a'. It also asked member states to make their contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat and it urged them to continue to support the organization to help it realize the tasks assigned to it.

The conference expressed sincere thanks and great appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II, his government, and people for the hospitality and welcome and good reception.

The conference also expressed its great appreciation for his majesty's prudence, wisdom, and ability which helped to make the work of the conference a success and for the positive and constructive spirit which prevailed at the conference.

The conference also expressed its appreciation for the great efforts and the efficient organization and excellent arrangements which made a great contribution to the satisfactory progress of the work of the conference.

At the invitation of His Highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, the conference decided to hold the fifth summit in Kuwait and its expressed to his highness its thanks and gratitude.

Egyptian Invitation Said Conditional

NC201101 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 20 Jan 84

[By Nabil Jumbert]

[Text] Casablanca, Morocco, Jan 20 (AFP) — The controversial "invitation" to Egypt to rejoin the ICO, issued here last night, today appeared far from unconditional. The ICO summit, which ended dramatically with the offer, imposed a "framework" for the readmission of Egypt, the only Arab country to make peace with Israel, to the Moslem "family."

According to Moroccan press reports today, Egypt would have to "adhere to the principles, rules and decisions of the ICO," and member status could only be resumed after the summit office made an invitation. An ICO committee will visit Cairo to obtain a pledge along these lines, and "positive results" would enable the summit bureau to launch the invitation formally, according to the resolution adopted last night.

This framework significantly reduces the tenor of the "invitation" and exposes the deep divide between so-called "hardline" and "moderate" Arab countries, observers said.

Pakistan, Senegal and Guinea led the fight for Egypt's readmission, after Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat set the ball rolling at December talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Libya and Syria led the opposition to Egypt's readmission. Observers said the conditions in the framework seemed intended to appease Syria, which was heavily involved in yesterday's Middle East resolution widely seen as a new peace plan. Saudi Arabian leaders, who largely masterminded the plan, are thought to have been well aware of the need to accommodate Syria, which has backed Palestinian dissidents and kept troops in Lebanon for the last eight years. The peace plan is based on the peace project adopted by the Arab summit at Fes, Morocco, in 1982, which implicitly recognised Israel's right to exist.

The ICO wanted the new plan "to clearly stipulate Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories,... guarantee the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians, including the right to return to their (homeland) and to self-rule."

Observers said the framework invitation to Egypt meanwhile could help the moderate Arab countries who pushed it and would not want the Egyptian question left in the balance just two months from the next Arab summit at Riyadh in Saudi Arabia.

Hassan Chairs Closing Session

LD201048 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Casablanca, 20 Jan (MAP) — The fourth Islamic summit conference last night concluded its work at the Royal Palace in Casablanca under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II. He began his speech by expressing his satisfaction with the results of the conference. He affirmed that what the participants did was dictated to them by their consciences and what their hearts believed in and felt.

His majesty pointed out that the conference studied a number of points and problems that were the object of long and profound debate. He stressed that the ICO members are brought together by various bonds and many interests. However what brings them together in a prominent and strong way are the words "there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet." These words, irrespective of the regimes and the problems facing them, will remain the golden bridge enabling them to surmount everything that divides them.

His Majesty King Hassan II explained that Islam does not differentiate between religious and worldly matters and that the affairs of the Muslims are worked out by consultation so that the Muslim leaders dealt equally logically with the religious and worldly problems.

His Majesty added that if the first Islamic Summit conference, held in Rabat in 1969 brought us together around the question of Jerusalem, then what brings us together from that time up till now are Jerusalem, the occupied territories which surround it, and its Palestinian fighting residents. He stressed the heroic struggle waged by Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, who fought alongside his brother mjahidin in the middle of last month in one of the Arab countries. His Majesty stressed that 'Arafat in the very near future will step on the land of Palestine because God does not waste the service of one who has done well.

His majesty also thanked all the delegation heads who patienttly and understandingly tolerated the long hours taken up by debating the issues before the conference. He thanked them for the confidence they had in him by reappointing him chairman of the Jerusalem Committee for a further period. He stressed that this committee is sacred, that regaining Jerusalem is a sacred issue, and that praying in Jerusalem is a sacred pledge. He added that they will find in his him one that will serve with all his feelings, common sense and conscience the cause of Jerusalem. He also

thanked those who contributed to the organization of the conference, especially Habib Chatti, ICO general secretary, and his aides for the efforts they exerted to make a success of this conference. He also thanked the people of Morocco, on behalf of all delegations, for all the great hospitality they extended to the guests of his majesty the king.

Libya, Syria Walk Out

OW200128 Hong Kong AFP in English 0100 GMT 20 Jan 84

[By Sinan Fisek]

[Text] Casablanca, Morocco, Jan 20 (AFP) — The four-day ICO summit came to a dramatic end here Thursday night with the readmission of Egypt and a walkout by Libya, which claimed the entire proceedings were a pro-United States exercise.

Libyan Number two 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had also walked out of the conference.

The lifting of Egypt's suspension came in a laconic phrase during the reading of the final resolution at the fourth ICO summit's official closing session, saying the summit had "invited Egypt to resume its membership" in the ICO.

The issue had dominated the talks from the first closed door session Tuesday when it was raised by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and was strongly backed by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq despite virulent opposition by Libya and Syria.

Major Jallud told newsmen after walking out of the session that "the slogans and objectives of this conference are Islamic, but its content is American."

The conference, he said, aimed at making the Arab world accept the Camp David Treaty "under the umbrella of Islam." The 1979 treaty between Egypt and Israel had led to Cairo's suspension from the ICO.

Maj Jallud charged that it was Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman "Yasir 'Arafat himself who is conducting this campaign to reintroduce Egypt" into the Islamic body. Maj Jallud warned that anyone attempting to make the Arab world accept the Camp David accords would "pay dearly." He also suggested that Egypt "put in the waste basket the Camp David Agreements."

The Libyan number two was also virulent in his criticism of support given by the ICO to the Fes peace plan adopted by the 12th Arab Summit in September 1982, and which implicitly recognizes Israel's right to a state in the Middle East.

Libya had stayed away from the Fes summit, and Maj Jallud said the plan adopted there "recognizes the Zionist enemy and abandons the military option."

"We are determined not to put our guns down," he added. Maj Jallud said he and Mr Khaddam were in "complete agreement" at the summit. He also spoke of the "eternal alliance" between Libya and Iran, which boycotted the summit here on grounds that the ICO was biased in its attitude to the 40-month-old Iran-Iraq war, and because it found host country Morocco's attitudes too "pro-western."

Further Details

LD192204 Kuwait KUNA in English 2014 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Casablanca, Jan 19 (KUNA) — The Libyan withdrawal came in protest at a decision taken by assembled leaders to readmit Egypt to the ICO after member-states had voted on the issue by secret ballot.

Libya's delegate, Revolutionary Command Council member 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, walked out after the vote and attempted to hold an impromptu press conference, but was prevented from doing so, the sources said without elaborating.

The decision to put the question of Egyptian readmission to the vote came after three days of often bitter and heated debate on the subject, which has stolen the limelight in the summit.

When consensus on the issue seemed unreachable, even after the conference had been extended for a day to give more time for discussion on this and other agenda items, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, one of the summit's most prominent advocates of Egyptian readmission, proposed that a vote be taken, the sources said.

Balloting resulted in 32 ICO member states supporting the move, three countries opposing and six abstentions.

The sources said that the restoration of Egyptian membership was, despite the overwhelming vote, made conditional on Cairo's acceptance of and adherence to all ICO resolutions concerning the question of Palestine.

The draft resolution reinstating Egypt also said the move would only be undertaken after an ICO delegation visited Cairo and reported back to the organization's General Secretariat on the fulfilment of the condition, the sources said.

Earlier Thursday Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali was quoted by Radio France International as rejecting the "very principle" of conditional reintegration into the ICO.

"They either accept us as we are or it would be useless for us to take part in the activities of the organization", he was quoted as saying, referring especially to the Israeli-Egyptian accords.

But for the time being, the conditions imposed by the ICO did not look as though they would pose any serious obstacle to Egypt's return. Conference sources noted that among those who voted in favour of the resolution calling for Egyptian reinstatement was the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose chairman Yasir 'Arafat aroused deep controversy with his visit to Cairo last month, widely seen as the crucial step ending Egypt's post Camp David ostracism.

Libya's ambassador to Morocco, who is a member of his country's summit delegation, later confirmed to KUNA that the walkout had been staged in protest at the vote.

Earlier Jallud had said that Libya had received prior guarantees from some Arab states that a reinstatement of Egypt would not be sought.

Syrian-PDRY-Libyan Boycott

LD192329 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2250 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Casablanca, 19 Jan (KUNA) — KUNA has learned that the Syrian delegation headed by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the PDRY delegation headed by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali left Morocco after boycotting the final public session. Earlier Libya boycotted the final session and withdrew from the fourth Islamic summit.

Libyan Denial of Boycott

LD201049 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Rabat, 20 Jan (MAP) — A spokesman for the Libyan Embassy in Rabat has refuted reports spread by some information agencies claiming that the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah boycotted the final meeting of the fourth Islamic summit conference which concludedBits work in Casablanca last night. The embassy spokesman in a statement to MAP stated that these reports are wrong and without any foundation.

Al-Wazzan Address Reported

NC191035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Dispatch by member of the Lebanese Information Ministry mission at the Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca — live]

[Excerpts] Yesterday's third closed session of the fourth Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca was actually the longest in the history of Arab and Islamic summit conferences, as confirmed by more than one head of state. It lasted 14 hours without interruption and did not include either a lunch or a dinner break.

During this long, marathon session, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan delivered Lebanon's speech. He focused on the ICO's role in facing the developments in the area, pointing out that the organization has a responsibility at this time to maintain peace and stability in the world and to build a society on a firm basis of right, justice, and freedom.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan then reviewed what Lebanon went through in the past 9 years. He maintained that the ordeal has melted all the Lebanese in one pot and that the Lebanese are now motivated by one hope, which is the salvation of Lebanon from its ordeal. They are united by one hope, which is the establishment of a homeland in which all the people become brothers and in which all the people — Muslims and Christians — can participate in pulling the country out of this catastrophy, joined together by a sound reconciliation and genuine participation for the sake of honorable life based on justice and equality.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan expressed Lebanon's fears regarding the resuslts of the Israeli occupation of large areas in the south and the Al-Biqa'. He stressed that the government is going ahead with the national reconciliation process and is fully determined to liberate the land and bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli occupier and all the non-Lebanese armed forces, unless their continued presence is based on the approval of the legitimate Lebanese authority.

In his speech Prime Minister al-Wazzan also dealt with the situation in the south. He reviewed Israel's arbitrary actions and warned against its intentions in this area. He said: Lebanon is determined to end this occupation, because we know that our determination, will, and efforts are the way to liberation.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan paid tribute to the national resistance to the Israeli occupation and its measures. He said that those who are undertaking this resistance are carrying out the jihad duty and are paying the blood levy in order to oust the occupier from Lebanese territory. They are like the struggling heroes who sacrifice their lives for freedom and the dignity of man. He expressed the hope that the Arabs will assist Lebanon in its efforts to regain its sovereignty over all its territory.

He said: We are working through the international community. We think that pressure to bring about Israeli withdrawal can be made through the powers which have influence on Israel and can exert pressure. We exerted every effort through the United States and the European states to bring about such pressure and such a situation that would lead to Israel's withdrawal from our territory, knowing how thorny these efforts are and how painful the disappointment has been for us. However, we affirm that our persistance and sustained efforts with various organizations and quarters are part of an inflexible will and a view that rejects occupation and seeks total freedom and sovereignty.

We shall transmit Prime Minister al-Wazzan's speech in full in our subsequent dispatches.

During the session yesterday, Prime Minister al-Wazzan held a long meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. This meeting was held instead of the second scheduled meeting among Ministers Khaddam, Sa'ud al-Faysal, and Elie Salim. Minister Salim, as we know, left Casablanca yesterday for Paris and London to meet with U.S. presidential envoy Rumsfeld and to make a lightning tour of the capitals of the states participating in the Multinational Force. During their meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Minister Khaddam studied a number of issues pertaining to the security plan and some matters which must be dealt with in order to implement this plan. We have learned that Prime Minister al-Wazzan will discuss some of the issues with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese officials when he returns tomorrow to Beirut in order to make a final decision concerning them. Prime Minister al-Wazzan also met with Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and discussed the Lebanese situation and issue. He also met with Yar President 'Abdallah Salih and Kuwaiti ruler Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad.

Jordan's Hasan 18 Jan Speech

JN191332 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Meetings of the fourth Islamic summit conference are due to end in Casablanca today. Last night, the conference ended its discussion of the Iraqi-Iranian war and formed a tripartite committee to draft the resolution concerning canceling the suspension of Egypt's membership in the ICO.

Speaking last night, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, head of the Jordanian delegation, called on the Islamic summit to support the proposal calling for ending the suspension of Egypt's membership in the ICO, and supported its return to its natural position. He said that keeping Egypt away from its Arab and Islamic surroundings will hinder the efforts to rectify the situation created by the Camp David agreements.

Prince Hasan said: Today's Egypt is not that of 1979. It is an Arab, Islamic Egypt. It is not a regional, pharaonic Egypt. Egypt has proved this through its words, deeds, positions, and policies. Prince Hasan said that the Libyan delegate's threats and the millions of dollars will not terrify anyone. Jordan does not fear anybody. It has been adopting a very clear and well known position on all Arab and Islamic problems. Jordan's relations with the Arab nation are firm, clear, and unchanging. Jordan's sacrifices for Palestine are known to be genuine. Jordan did not pay lip service to the Palestinian cause. Such lip service has harmed the Arab reputation all over the world. Not satisfied with harming the Arab reputation, those who paid lip service yesterday attempted to harm this conference so as to insult Muslims as a whole.

The heads of the Syrian and Libyan delegations spoke against the move to end the suspension of Egypt's membership in the ICO. They threatened and insulted some of the members, including Jordan, who support the proposal submitted by the Guinea president. The Guinean and Pakistani delegations had earlier submitted two draft resolutions which will be discussed today.

Bahraini Amir 18 Jan Speech

GF200644 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 19 Jan (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, has emphasized the great importance of the fourth Islamic summit conference because of its position in the face of the developments and challenges the Islamic world is witnessing and because it is a new attempt to consolidate solidarity and cooperation among the ICO peoples in political, economic, social and cultural fields.

In his speech last night at the fourth Islamic summit currently being held in Casablanca, the amir of Bahrain affirmedstability will not prevail in the Middle East without the total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and all occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem, and the recognition of the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and allowing them to return to their homeland and practice their national rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their national homeland under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

His highness called on the superpowers to pressure the Zionist entity and stop their military, material and political aid to it to make it comply with the world community's will. He also affirmed that the Lebanese problem is a result of Israeli expansion and aggression and the main cause of the continued deterioration of the situation in the region. He called for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and respect for its sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, Arab character and the unity of its people in a state in which the rights of all can be protected on the basis of equality, respect and co-existence by all its sons. In this regard, he praised the efforts which have been made by a number of Islamic world leaders, particularly King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, which led to a cease-fire, the start of a dialogue between the Lebanese parties and the convocation of the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference in Geneva.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, His Highness expressed Bahrain's concern over its continuation for a fourth year which has led to a painful bloodshed and a deep wound in the heart of the Islamic world and which has resulted in thousands of victims and devastation and which still represents a threat to the security and stability in the vital region of the Arab Gulf. In this respect, he praised Iraq's response to all proposals and efforts which have been made to stop the fighting and put a quick end to this dispute. He also lauded the efforts which have been made by the Secretariat General of the ICO, the United Nations, and the nonaligned movement and other international efforts to find a just settlement to this dispute.

He called on Iran to respond to calls for peace to save Muslim blood and establish peace and amity between the two neighboring countries and prevent Muslim enemies from exploiting this devasting war to undermine the Islamic world.

His highness expressed Bahrain's concern over the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and over the threat this presence poses to independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and its violation of the UN Charter and the blatant aggression it represents against human rights and people's freedom. He called for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan and respect for the inalienable national rights of the Afghan people and their choice of the system of government they want without foreign intervention or force and to provide the favorable atmosphere for the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland.

YAR President's Address

GF191957 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Speech by YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the fourth Islamic summit in Casablanca — date not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] We express our gratitude and appreciation to the fraternal Moroccan Kingdom — the king, government, and people — for their generous hosting of this historical conference,

the warm welcome and exact preparations for it. We are all confident of its success, thanks to the tutelage of His Majesty King Hassan II on the conference. We must also express our appreciation for the constructive and fruitful efforts of the Saudi Kingdom for undertaking the chairmanship of the third Islamic summit conference.

The Zionist entity planted in the heart of our Islamic fatherland, with its racist nature and hostile policies, will continue to represent the grave danger, not only to the interests of our peoples but also to our cultural existence, Islamic religion, and present and future history. The Zionist aggression is gradually expanding to include Lebanon, after Palestine and Golan, and it will continue to usurp other parts of our Islamic fatherland as long as we are confined to the issuance of decisions and condemnations. There is no doubt that the homelessness of the Palestinian people without a state in their land will remain a heavy concern bruising the conscience of the Islamic society and a shame for the Arab and Islamic nation, particularly since the Muslim Arab Palestinian people are not only suffering from deprivation of fatherland and state, but have also been suffering all types of tyranny, oppression, and persecution for over one-third of a century in front of the hearing and sight of the international society and all those who declare themselves the guards of freedom, democracy, justice, and stability in the world.

The Middle East has become the region of competition between the West and the East in order to impose foreign power and hegemony at the expense of the interests, security, and stability of the region's peoples. The enemies used those methods to put the region under the denomination and hegemony of Israel, militarily equipped it in a way that is unique in entire region, and gave all the financial military and technological support to it. The strategic ally of the United States has become undisputable. The United States ignored its other interests in the region and started to adjust its policies in the Middle East with the aims which serve Israel's expansionist aims. This is an issue toward which we must adopt a responsible stance and establish its decisive resolution clearly, in order that the matters will not become worse than they are.

There is no doubt that the end of the ill-omened war between Iraq and Iran will enable our Islamic nation to unite its ranks and exploit its powers in the confrontation of this vicious attack. The continuation of this bleeding for the fourth year in the body of the Islamic nation imposes on us, and particularly on the brothers in Iran, the responsibility of being aware of the standard of continuous challenges presented by the Israeli enemy, which tries to infiltrate through any gap in our ranks. Our nations impatiently hoped for the termination of this regrettable war and we are called on in this period more than in any past period to push forward the peace efforts made by our current conference, particularly those efforts made and being made by the Islamic good offices committee stemming from this conference.

We must reiterate the issue mentioned in the final statement issued by the third Islamic conference: to abide by the liberation of the Arab Jerusalem in order that it becomes the capital of the Palestinian state and consider the Palestinian cause the first cause of the Islamic nation. We must always abide by the pledge we undertook to liberate all Palestinian territories and use all human, political, economic, and natural sources, including oil, to support the stable national rights of the Palestinian people and Arab nation.

Brother Chairman and brethren members, we condemn the racist policies adopted by the South African Government against the Namibian people and the struggling peoples of the African Continent to the same extent that we stand against the Zionist conspiracies and its hostile criminal methods and express our total belief in the right of the peoples to self-determination in accordance to their legal aspirations and free will.

Algerian, Syrian, Jordanian Envoys Meet

LD181757 Algiers APS in English 1107 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Casablanca, 18/1/84 (APS) — Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi who is heading the Algerian delegation at Casablanca Islamic summit conferred with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Ministerial Council and foreign minister head of his country's delegation to the summit. He conferred also with the Jordanian Crown Prince Amir Hasan who is chairing Jordan's delegation to the ICO summit.

'Arafat Meetings Summed Up

JN181852 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar is continuing his meetings with several heads of states and other world figures on the sidelines of the fourth Islamic summit conference now convening in Casablanca. Brother Abu 'Ammar met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He thanked him for the UN agreement to hoist its flag on the ships that transferred the fighters from Tripoli to their new positions. Abu 'Ammar briefed Perez de Cuellar on the recent developments of the Palestine question.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met separately with ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti. They discussed Palestinian developments and issues on the agenda of the fourth Islamic conference.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, who was accompanied by his foreign minister and the minister of state for presidential affairs. Present at the meeting on the Palestinian side were Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO's Political Department; Jamal as-Surani, PLO Executive Committee member; and Abu Shakir [Rafiq an-Natshah], Fatah Central Committee member. The two sides exchanged views on the issues raised in the conference, Islamic and international affairs, the Palestine question, and the Middle East issue. The two sides also discussed ways to further promote bilateral relations.

Abu 'Ammar also met with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. Present at the meeting were Brother Abu al-Lutf; Brother Abu Marwan, PLO representative in Morocco; and Brother Sulayman al-Hindi, director of the Africa desk in the Political Department. Present on the Senegalese side was Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse. Abu 'Ammar briefed the Senegalese presi-

dent on the plot to which the Palestinian revolution was subjected in northern Lebanon during the Tripoli battle. He also explained the recent developments of the Palestine question. The two sides then discussed bilateral relations.

Brother Abu 'Ammar met at his place of residence in Casablanca with Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. They reviewed the Middle East crisis and the Iraqi-Iranian war as well as the Islamic committee's report in this regard, which will be forwarded to the Islamic conference. The Guinean president reassured Brother Abu 'Ammar of his country's constant support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their rights regardless of the difficulties they are facing inside and outside the Arab homeland. Present at the meeting on the Palestinian side was Brother Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah as well as with his interior and justice ministers. Present at the meeting on the Palestinian side were Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee member; and the PLO representative in Morocco. The two sides discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena.

Abu 'Ammar met with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Present on the Palestinian side was Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department. The meeting lasted for several hours during which the two sides discussed the recent Palestinian and Arab developments.

Abu 'Ammar also met with the Malian president. The meeting was attended on the Malian side by the first [as heard] minister and the Foreign Minister. Present on the Palestinian side was PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani.

Abu 'Ammar also met with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The meeting was attended by Faruq Qaddumi, Khalid al-Hasan, and Rafiq an-Natshah.

Jordan Crown Prince Meetings

JN182045 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] The Jordan Television correspondent in Casablanca has said that His Highness Crown Prince Hasan today and yesterday held intensive meetings with the heads of the Islamic delegations participating in the Islamic summit conference. He received at his place of residence in Casablanca last night PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. They discussed the developments in the region and the work of the summit.

Crown Prince Hasan this morning received His Highness Tuwayni ibn Shahab, special adviser of the Sultan of Oman and head of the Omani delegation to the conference. He also received 'Izzat Ibrahim, Iraqi RCC deputy chairman, at his place of residence. They exchanged views on the Islamic summit and the efforts to reach a peaceful solution to end the fighting between Iraq and Iran.

Prince Hasan today visited Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the republic of Maldives; Ash-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the republic of Guinea; and Hassanal Bolkiah,the sultan of Brunei, which is located in Southeast Asia.

Iraq's Ibrahim Meets Jordan's Hasan

JN181602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Casablanca, 18 Jan (INA) — 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC Vice chairman and head of the Iraqi delegation to the Islamic summit, met with Hasan ibn Talal, Jordanian crown prince and head of delegation to the summit, here today. During the meeting, which took place in the Jordanian crown prince's place of residence, the two sides discussed the Islamic summit agenda, the current situation, and relations between the two fraternal countries.

The RCC vice chairman indicated the strong fraternal ties between the two countries and the honorable stands for which Jordan's King and people is known by the Iraqi people, particularly regarding the hostile war the wicked Iranian regime is launching against our nation's eastern borders. His highness the Jordanian crown prince emphasized Jordan's unwavering stand toward Iraq's just cause and its confrontation of the Iranian aggression. He wished Iraq under President Saddam Husayn's leadership both victory and power.

Bourguiba Receives Saudi King

LD181820 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Summary] In Casablanca today, President Bourguiba received King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. He also met with the Turkish president, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, and Libyan delegate to the Islamic summit Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

President Bourguiba will return to Tunis tomorrow after a stopover in Algiers for talks with President Bendjedid.

Khaddam Meets Bahrain, Turkish Official

JN181556 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] In Casablanca, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and head of the Syrian delegation to the Islamic summit conference, has continued his meetings with the Arab and Islamic delegations that are participating in the conference. At 1000 Morocco time today, Khaddam visited Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, at his place of residence in in Casablanca. The meeting was attended by the Bahraini foreign minister. Khaddam also visted Turkish President Kenan Evren at his place of residence. The talks during the meeting dealt with the current Arab situation, the situation in the region, and the topics on the agenda of the conference.

Khaddam Meets Qatari Amir

JN191933 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has continued his contacts and meetings with the heads of the delegations participating in the fourth Islamic summit conference in Casablanca. Today Khaddam visited Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani in his place of residence in Casablanca. The Qatari minister of information attended the meeting which dealt with the current Arab situation and issues on the conference's agenda.

Omani,PDRY Envoys Meet

GF181750 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, accompanied by 'Abdallah an-Najjar, Omani ambassador to Saudi Arabia, met in Casablanca with 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, foreign affairs minister of the fraternal PDRY and chairman of his country's delegation to the fourth Islamic summit. The two sides discussed the work of the summit and issues concerning both countries.

Kidnapped PLF Secretary General Released

JN191806 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Recent reports from Damascus say that the Syrian intelligence this afternoon released Comrade Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], following a 3-day detention. The release took place following an intensive denunciation campaign waged by the popular Palestinian circles in Damascus and the PLF's cadres and Central Committee members. These circles and cadres condemned the suspect coup attempt that 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim had carried out. Reports say that Comrade Ya'qub is currently staying in his house under strict surveillance, where he is besieged by Syrian intelligence elements

On another level, Palestinian writer Rashad Abu Shawar, a member of the PLF Central Committee who is still being pursued by Syrian intelligence, made a statement in which he affirmed that his house in Al-Yarmuk camp in Damascus has been besieged since last night by the 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim and Abu Khalid al-'Amlah gangs. He said: My life is in danger. I know it and I want to declare it to everyone. However, I am no better than the martyrs who preceded me on the path to Palestine and on the path of defending the Palestinian thought. He said: I declare this fact in order to let everybody know how low the deviationists have sunk.

Khalid al-Hasan on Reintergrating PLO Dissidents

GF172028 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Tunis, 17 Jan (WAKH) — Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has announced that the Palestinian revolution will shortly enter a rebuilding stage and that the upcoming Fatah general congress will review amendments on the internal system to provide an opportunity to all Fatah members, whether in the dissident movement or outside it, to renew their membership in the movement, and that a period of time will be granted to the dissidents who are not leaders of it but who have been dismissed, to determine their final stand.

In a statement to QNA, Al-Hasan said after Fatah has been rearranged as an organization and institution, the Palestinian arena will be rearranged as a whole. Fatah will ask the Palestine National Council [PNC] to dismiss all those who carried arms against the Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon. He noted that those who oppose this measure will be considered as approving the actions of the dissidents.

Khalid al-Hasan said the current stage requires deeper coordination with the masses in the occupied territories, where two-thirds of the Palestinian people live. He said the importance of their views will be more important than before and that this stage requires holding direct contacts with Palestinian masses everywhere to learn of their views about what is taking place within the Palestinian cause.

On Fatah's relations with the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], Al-Hasan said: We remain with the PFLP and the DFLP. We hope that no one will leave the PNC, especially those who did not open fire on our people in the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi refugee camps. Nevertheless, negotiations are being held with Nayif Hawatimah [DFLP secretary general]. As for George Habash [PFLP secretary general], Fatah has not yet decided to hold any talks with him until he recants what he said about Yasir 'Arafat. This will be a simple move particularly since the PFLP adopted a stand against the visit with a vote of 52 against 48. This means it was not a collective stand inside the PFLP nor wasit was adopted by a large majority.

On the possibility of coordination between the PLO, Syria, and Jordan, Al-Hasan said: We know very well the importance of Syria's role and its strategic position. We also know that the Palestinian train cannot move on the tracks of the international arena without the assistance of strong Arab wagons as its allies in the face of the U.S. plot. When the PLO holds a dialogue with Jordan, this does not mean that it is forming an axis against Syria, he said. The PLO hopes that Syrian-Jordanian differences will end so there can be a joint basis of action, he added.

Baghdad PLO Radio on Poisonings in Nabulus Area

JN171837 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Reports coming from the occupied homeland say that more than 270 Arab citizens from the Khirbat as-Sawiyah area in the Nabulus district have been poisoned by lead. Reports stressed that the symptoms were dispepsia, neuropathy, and blood disorders, in addition to vomiting and severe stomack pain. Although the reports stress that only 270 of the inhabitants were poisoned of a population of 1,000, the number of poisoned is expected to increase because Zionist intelligence and its terroris-

torgans have contaminated the water with lead.

The new poisoning campaign is part of the Zionist enemy's past campaigns, particularly since the Zionists poisoned more than 3,000 citizens the last year. The majority of the poisoned were females, who were poisoned by a yellow substance causing sterility. This is part of the Zionist enemy's most criminal methods which aim at repressing and ending our people's will for liberation and their struggle to achieve their independence and establish their own independent state under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. The criminal poisoning acts of the past year met with a wide campaign of condemnation inside and outside the occupied homeland.

Palestinians, Lebanese Attack Israeli Patrol
JN181752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] A group of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance yesterday attacked a Zionist military patrol as it was passing on Al-Ghaziyah road. The resistance fighters used machineguns and hand grenades in the attack. Eyewitnesses said that some six members of the patrol were either killed or wounded and that Zionist ambulances were seen removing them. Immediately after the attack, the Zionist occupation forces set up roadblocks between Sidon and An-Nabatiyah and mopped up the area in a futile search for the resistance fighters.

Baghdad PLO Radio on 'Arafat ICO Election
JN190757 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1542 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] In an article entitled "The Sigificance of Electing Palestine as a Permanent Deputy Chairman of the ICO," the political editor of the Palestinian news agency WAFA writes:

This marks a sound beginning for an important conference. The fourth Islamic summit conference in Casablanca wanted to startits action with this step. The heads of 44 Islamic states unanimously elected Palestine, represented by Brother Abu 'Ammar,as a permanent deputy chairman of the ICO. This Islamic consensus demonstrated during the Islamic conference, which includes the heads of the Arab summit conference, marks a very signifiacnt step at this particular stage on the path of the Arab liberation struggle and the emancipation of Palestine and holy Jerusalem.

This Islamic and Arab consensus follows a series of prominent negative stands and divisions in the Arab and Islamic ranks, and thus further confirms the adherence to the PLO and its leadership as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. As the central cause of liberating Palestine approaches an important turning point, this consensus reflects a determination to surmount all the negative aspects. The leaders of the billion Muslims represented at the Casablanca summit conference are using this consensus to reconfirm to the whole world that the cause of Palestine, which is the cause of the Palestinian people as well as the cause of the Arab and Muslim nations, will continue to have our primary attention — regardless of all other side battles or hostile plots.

Furthermore, this Arab and Islamic consensus on the PLO's status, its leadership, and our people's right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state stresses that the PLO — which has gained its legitimacy by the force of the gun and the olive branch — becomes stronger after every confrontation it faces. What has happened at the Casablanca conference also confirms that the Arab Fes plan, which was endorsed by our last PNC session in Algiers, will gain new dimensions in the Islamic and Arab arenas. The Fes plan will be able to develop the plan of action that King Fahd and King Hassan II stressed in the speeches they delivered at the opening session.

Hence, the dimensions of the Islamic and Arab consensus are being extended to include both what the world community has endorsed in the UN General Assembly's resolutions and what our people have achieved in the past long years. The international community — which is working for freedom, justice, and peace — is realizing that this nation is determined to be united. Meanwhile, the PLO continues its legitimate struggle in its capacity as the legitimate sole representative of the Palestinian people. All this marks significant steps on the path that has no other alternative: the path of liberation and victory.

KUWAIT

Bombing Suspects Set To Be Tried Soon

GF190800 Doha QNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Jan (QNA) — Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti interior minister and acting minister of awqaf and Islamic affairs, said that a special committee is currently considering drawing up new regulations for issuing No Objection Certificates and visit permits. He said that the committee is expected to complete its work soon, and that No Objection Certificates and visiting cards will be issued in accordance with special conditions.

In a statement published in the 19 January issue of the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS*, the Kuwaiti interior minister said that Kuwait will continue to be open to all honest work, but that at the same time it will not allow anyone who threatens its security to remain in Kuwait. He said that Kuwait will deport all those who undermine the country's security, and any other suspects, in order to protect the country. He said that these precautionary measures will remain in force.

The Kuwaiti minister said that the trial of the 21 accused in the bomb blasts case will take place very soon, and will be held outside the courts in a special place, to protect the accused. Shaykh Nawwaf said that the trial will be held in accordance with the laws that are in force in Kuwait, and no one will interfere in the judiciary's work.

The Kuwaiti interior minister said that a council for governorate affairs will be formed. It will be chaired by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, and will include as members the interior minister, the governors, the chairman of the municipal council, and the president of the union of cooperative societies. Shaykh Nawwaf said the council will be a direct link between the government and the opposition, and that all matters in the way of services and projects will be accomplished through the governorates council.

In conclusion, the Kuwaiti interior minister said that the next step will be the formation of district councils so that every district will have its own council, which will submit its recommendations to the governorate council.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Defends Egypt's Return to ICO

LD200953 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0711 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 20 Jan (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today pointedly defended Egypt's return to the Islamic Conference Organization. It said that Egypt gave and continues to give more and more to protect harm from coming to the Arabs and Muslims.

The paper, in commenting on the stance of some countries who opposed Egypt's return to a position in the Islamic organization, asked: "Is it correct, moreover, is it logical for Egypt to remain outside the Islamic family — Egypt, of the deep-rooted history upon which the burden of responsibility in many positions and confrontations lies? Is it logical for Egypt to remain outside its natural sphere, and to impose on her return innumerable conditions and restrictions"?

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM reviewed the period which followed Egypt's absence, which it described as being "full of pain and setbacks," before it concluded by saying: "Egypt must return, and this is a fact. It is not important the way which Egypt returns, but what is more important is that we should go to Egypt if we are in agreement about the principles and aims, and if we truly want to gain the confidence and respect of the world and seek by words and deeds to avoid that which increases our losses and puts a distance between us and our main cause, the Palestinian question and the territory."

PDRY

Chairman Meets With Soviet Ambassador

GF192009 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a message from the Soviet leaders during his meeting today with the Soviet ambassador in Aden, Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov.

During this meeting, a number of issues concerning bilateral relations and the plans for their development were discussed. They also discussed the measures and steps on the projects which will be implemented and financed by the Soviet Union, within the framework of the fourth year plan of the second 5-year PDRY economic development plan, and which were approved by the YSP Central Committee and the Supreme People's Council during the recent sessions.

DPRK Deputy Economic Minister Arrives for Talks

GF191338 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text](Yi Yong-un), vice minister of external economic affairs of the DPRK, arrived in Aden today for a few days' visit. During his visit, Comrade (Yi Yong-un) will hold talks with Planning Ministry officials on economic cooperation between the two countries.

In a statement to ANA, Comrade (Yi Yong-un) stated that he will also discuss cooperation in education and sports. He affirmed that his visit will have positive results which will aid the development of economic cooperation relations between our country and the DPRK.

He was received by Brother 'Abdullah Sa'id 'Abadan, deputy planning minister, and the DPRK ambassador in Aden.

Meets With Planning Official

GF191916 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The bilateral relations in the economic [word indistinct] field between our country and the DPRK were discussed at the Planning Ministry today.

This took place during a meeting between 'Abdallah Sa'id 'Abadan, deputy planning minister, and Comrade (Yi Yong-un), vice minister of external economic affairs of the DPRK, who arrived in Aden today on an official visit.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-YAWM Scores Kidnappers of Consul in Beirut

GF191044 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0808 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 Jan (WAKH) — The Saudi paper *AL-YAWM*, in its editorial today, says that the kidnappers of the Saudi consul in Beirut are carrying out the role of the enemies of the Arab nation. The paper says that their crime is not directed against Saudi Arabia but is primarily directed against the reconciliation of the Lebanese parties which Saudi Arabia is seeking to achieve in conjunction with Lebanese and Arab sides.

AL-YAWM asserts that the perpetrators of the crime are not interested in Lebanon's interests, unity or liberation from the oppressive Zionist occupation, but are only after their own interests, be these perpetrators merchants of war or merchants of slogans that call for keeping Lebanon in a state of anarchy, so that it can be an easy ground for sedition and an arena for war, and for those who trade in catastrophe.

AL-YAWM declares: We in Saudi Arabia are confident that such vile actions that are perpetrated by those who harbor rancor against the unity of the Arab nation will not discourage Saudi Arabia from continuing its efforts to serve the Lebanese cause, or dissuade it from adopting a firm stand in the face of the stormy events that take place in Lebanon in order to rescue Lebanon from destruction. The kidnappers do not represent Lebanese, Arab, Muslim or even mankind's interests, but represent their propensity for destruction, killing and extortion.

AL-YAWM asks indignantly: What is the aim of these people? Is it to reward Saudi Arabia for its efforts to end the bloodshed and resolve the Lebanese crisis by transforming the exchange of gunfire into a fraternal dialogue among all the Lebanese organizations? Or to reward it for sparing Palestinian blood during the events in Tripoli? Or reward it for its tireless defense of all Arab causes, foremost among which is the Palestinian cause and the cause of the Al-Aqsa Mosque?

Bangladesh's General Ershad Arrives for Visit

LD200920 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0802 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Jidda, 20 Jan (SPA) — General Hussain Ershad, chief martial law administrator of the Republic of Bangladesh, arrived here this morning for a visit to the Kingdom, during which he will be attending a minor pilgrimage.

Ershad earlier took part in the work of the fourth Islamic summit conference in Casablanca.

Islamic Conference Votes To Readmit Egypt to ICO

NC192134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Rabat, 19 Jan (MENA) — The fourth Islamic summit conference has decided to restore Egypt's membership to the ICO. The decision says the conference calls on the Arab Republic of Egypt to return to the ICO. The MENA correspondent has learned that the Islamic conference adopted the decision with 32 members voting in favor and 10 abstaining.

The conference will dispatch a three-member committee and the ICO secretary general to Egypt to inform Cairo of the decision.

Paris LE FIGARO Interviews Mubarak on Developments

PM191649 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14-20 Jan 84 pp 75-77

[Interview with President Husni Mubarak by Robert Lacontre at Al-'Urubah Palace in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] *LE FIGARO*: How do you explain the fact that the Arabs, who constantly talk of the Arab nation, are always busy fighting each other?

Husni Mubarak: The explanation is rather difficult, but I could tell you that many powers are intervening in the region and some Arab states are drawn into the game played by those intruders. It is not the peoples of those states who are responsible but the leaders. That is the inevitable reason behind the many disagreements among Arab capitals. Unfortunately, it must be said that there is no Arab strategy and each state has its own interests without concerning itself with those of its neighbors. That is why we particularly deplore the war which has broken out among the various Palestinian organizations. It is an inter-Arab war, one launched by the Arab countries that does not serve their interests. Perhaps it benefits foreign powers? And if we all had a concerted strategy then we could say that that would be the best thing.

LE FIGARO: Isn't it shocking that it was the Syrians who finished the Israelis' job by kicking Yasir 'Arafat out of Lebanon?

Husni Mubarak: Certainly, but I can say that this is not the end of 'Arafat.

LE FIGARO: Nonetheless, the leaders of several Palestinian organizations appear to be abandoning him following his visit to Cairo.

Husni Mubarak: You must realize that the PLO comprises several groups, at least seven. Some owe allegiance entirely to foreign countries. However, despite that, 'Arafat remains the figurehead behind which all those factions group. It isn't possible to hand the leadership to someone else and at the same time obtain complete consensus. That is why we say 'Arafat is the moderate chief approved by the whole Palestinian camp.

LE FIGARO: Does 'Arafat's rapprochement with Egypt mean that your country is now moving away from the Camp David agreements or that the PLO leader is now opting for a peaceful solution?

Husni Mubarak: It was Egypt which opted for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem. Our intentions are completely clear. We set great store by that. This certainly does not mean that Egypt is moving away from the Camp David agreements. Our aim in meeting with 'Arafat was to try to make a peaceful settlement possible.

Egypt is the biggest Arab state, and it Egypt which has adopted the Palestinian cause from the beginning to the present day. It was Egypt which made the Palestinian problem a refugee problem, a state problem, the problem of an entire people, as specified in Security Council Resolution 242. My country has already fought three wars for the Palestinian cause and even now would never turn its back on that cause. We are convinced that a negotiated settlement is the only solution.

LE FIGARO: So, you have decided to save 'Arafat and his people?

Husni Mubarak: 'Arafat has a majority within the PLO and the full support of the entire Palestinian people. He is internationally known. He is a moderate man. One factor proving his leadership ability lies in the fact that he remained with his people in Tripoli, that he did not leave his fighters for a moment during the siege of that city. That is why I am right in thinking of 'Arafat as the only Palestinian leader who has deserved the esteem and respect of his people and all peace-loving countries.

LE FIGARO: Is it therefore now possible to say that if 'Arafat were to officially recognize Israel's existence we would be approaching a solution?

Husni Mubarak: As a state Israel does not need the PLO's recognition. The fact is that 'Arafat has negotiated with the Israeli Government regarding the exchange of prisoners. Isn't that already implicit recognition of the Israeli state? Yasir 'Arafat is intelligent which explains why he is not trying to destroy the Israeli state as some people constantly say. That slogan has fallen into disuse. He simply wants to secure the legitimate rights of his people — a dispersed people who have no land.

LE FIGARO: Do you think the Syrians and Israelis have agreed to share Lebanon?

Husni Mubarak: If that hypothesis were to prove correct it would be a disaster for the region. There are many rumors on that possibility but I hope they aren't true. If there really was an agreement, then we would no longer be facing a Palestinian problem, but a Palestinian-Arab problem, which would have very dangerous repercussions. That would not serve either the Western countries, the Middle East, or peace-loving peoples. It would inevitably lead to an increase in the tension and struggle among the powers in the area.

LE FIGARO: Why do you think Al-Qadhdhafi sent volunteers to Lebanon to fight 'Arafat? Is it true that he is stirring up trouble in all Arab countries?

Husni Mubarak: I will answer with a question. How do you explain the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi is offering military aid to Nicaragua, Africa, the Philippines, and so forth?

LE FIGARO: Is the Libyan leader helping a foreign power to destabilize the world?

Husni Mubarak: That is an entirely plausible hypothesis. It may be that he likes to have his name appear everywhere. In any case, he is never mentioned here in Egypt.

LE FIGARO: Why aren't the Muslim states doing anything to help the Afghan resistance?

Husni Mubarak: I know that the Islamic states have offered aid to the Afghans, but they are doing so in the framework of the Islamic Conference, to which we have not been invited.

LE FIGARO: Do you think Khomeyni is maintaining, supplying, and organizing the fundamentalist movements in the Muslim world?

Husni Mubarak: It may be that he is sustaining some of those groups, but not all. Perhaps he is using the Shi'ites to stir up trouble in some countries to that end.

LE FIGARO: Are you certain of that?

Husni Mubarak: The information we have suggests that he is. Moreover, there is reason to wonder whether that isn't what is happening in France.

LE FIGARO: Arab leaders everywhere are playing down the importance of fundamentalism. Nonetheless, wasn't there the attack on Mecca?

Husni Mubarak: Fundamentalists certainly exist, but the events in Mecca do not prove that the fundamentalists have strong roots everywhere.

LE FIGARO: How is it that Egypt is presently the only calm country in the region?

Husni Mubarak: We thank God for it.

LE FIGARO: You have met with President Reagan. Do you believe he really intends to establish peace in the Middle East? Or do you believe that his sole concern is to prevent the Russians from penetrating the area?

Husni Mubarak: The establishment of peace in the Middle East will inevitably limit Russian intervention. As for the U.S. President's true intentions, it must be said that we Arabs have never yet given him the chance to relaunch his peace initiative. For our part, we have supported his initiative with just a few reservations. But Israel rejects it, as do some of the Palestinian groups. Obviously the PLO must negotiate with Amman so that the situation can begin to be clarified. There should first be consultations between the king of Jordan and the Palestinians so that Reagan will shoulder his responsibilities and demonstrate his good will.

LE FIGARO: The Reagan plan envisages a Palestinian-Jordanian federation. Doesn't that pose a threat to King Husayn?

Husni Mubarak: Are you referring to a Palestinian state in Palestine, east of the Jordan?

LE FIGARO: I wonder whether that won't be the final result.

Husni Mubarak: The West Bank and Gaza are Palestinian territory. There must be a tie between that territory and the Hashemite Kingdom, a coordination between the Palestinians and King Husayn. That will lead us to the creation of a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to begin the dialogue.

LE FIGARO: There has been much talk about the famous Fes accord, the Fahd plan, the Reagan plan, and the Franco-Egyptian plan. What remains of them now?

Husni Mubarak: What is left? The U.S. President's initiative. A major power must exert pressures on Israel for the plan to begin to prosper. Let there be no mistake, only Reagan's initiative could be applied now. We do not want the Palestinian problem shelved. Everyopportunity must be taken to give the Palestinians the chance to revive the cause of self-determination. The United States is embarking on an election year. If we hesitate between this or that plan, we will find the West Bank and Gaza covered by Jewish settlements by the end of 1984. That will be a fait accompli and the international public will never accept the elimination of all those settlements.

LE FIGARO: In view of your forceful support for 'Arafat and the PLO, could one talk in terms of a Mubarak plan?

Husni Mubarak: There are already several plans. There is no need for another.

LE FIGARO: Yes, but you are breaking your silence and are now the one taking the initiative.

Husni Mubarak: The important thing is that all sides concerned agree to start negotiations. Egypt's rapprochement with 'Arafat could facilitate some degree of Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement with a view to starting a more general dialogue. We have already made contact with King Husayn and the other Arab countries.

LE FIGARO: You seem very optimistic to me.

Husni Mubarak: Any solution first and foremost demands the formulation of an Arab strategy, some agreement among the Arab states, or there will be no solution. The proof? Since we left the Arab League, the Arab world has been totally torn and disunited: We have only had losses.

LE FIGARO: Apart from the Palestinian problem, aren't there also now the problems of Lebanon's occupation by Syria and the Iraqi-Iranian war?

Husni Mubarak: I stress that the Palestinian problem remains the very essence of all Middle East problems. It is the principal

cause of all present difficulties. If we do not achieve a solution here, the troubles will multiply, which will facilitate the aims of foreign powers. The fighting will escalate because the destruction of the Arab world is an objective for some.

LE FIGARO: What question would you have liked me to ask you?

Husni Mubarak: One concerning Egypt's relations with the other Arab countries. And this would be my reply: Egypt devotes all of its efforts to ensure that the Arab world will align itself with the same strategy. We must put an end to our differences and at least speak the same language.

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,346

JN191656 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jan (INA) — The Iraqi forces have killed 10 Iranians in the central sector, in addition to two killed and two weapons emplacements and one infantry position destroyed east of Basra.

The following is the text of Communique No 1,346 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on the military activities yesterday evening and today:

Communique No 1,346 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With courage, sacrifice, and loftiness Iraq's soldiers continue their heroic confrontation of the clique of evil and expansion in Iran. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our combat patrols clashed with an enemy force opposite our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield, pounded it with all types of weapons, killing four, wounding others, and capturing several weapons and military hardware. Six enemy soldiers were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in another area in the same sector.

2. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward units' positions east of Basra. Our units shelled it, killing two, and destroying two weapons emplacements and one infantry position.

3. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 January 1984

PETRA: Source on Locations of Iranian Divisions

JN191120 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jan (INA) — A responsible Iraqi source has stated that Iran has concentrated seven divisions opposite the Ad-Dayr area to the north of Al-Basrah, and overlooking the international highway between Baghdad and Al-Basrah, and that these divisions consist of more than 350,000 persons, most of whom are volunteers.

In a statement to the PETRA correspondent, the Iraqi source said Iraq believes that a new Iranian military adventure is unlikely, because all adventures in this sector have failed.

The source added that with these new troop concentrations, Iran wants to raise the failen morale of its forces, and plant new illusory hope of a victory Iran thinks it can achieve in this area overlooking the international highway.

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for YAR

JN191650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jan (INA) — A National Assembly delegation led by Assembly Secretary 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd ar-Razzaq left Baghdad for San'a' today to attend the 14th session of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] Council to begin there on Sunday.

'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd ar-Razzaq told INA that several political and parliamentary issues will be discussed during this meeting, foremost the Iraqi-Iranian war, the latest developments in the Palestinian cause, and the situation in Lebanon.

The Iraqi official added that discussion will also deal with how to coordinate Arab stands at the 71st international parliamentary conference to convene in Geneva in April, formation of a league for the secretaries of Arab national assemblies, the transfer of the presidency of the APU Council to the chairman of the YAR Constituent People's Assembly, and the determination of the venue and date of the fourth Arab Parliamentary Conference.

RCC Vice Chairman Returns From Casablanca

JN200905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0734 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 Jan (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim returned to Baghdad this morning after leading Iraq's delegation to the fourth Islamic summit conference which ended its meetings in Casablanca last night.

AD-DUSTUR on Egypt's Return, Arab Differences

JN200912 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 20 Jan 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Spotlight on the Casablanca Summit," *AD-DUSTUR* says: It seems the Arab differences that have obstructed joint Arab action and aborted the role of the Arab League and the Arab summit conferences have moved to the Islamic arena and are beginning to destroy the principles of Islamic solidarity. These differences were reflected in the Islamic summit conference held in Casablanca the past few days.

We did not expect the Casablanca summit to create miracles that would solve the problems facing the Arab and Islamic world. We also did not expect that the conference halls would become arenas for word campaigns and rash threats made by a few heads of some delegations against leaders of the Islamic countries.

AD-DUSTUR says: What arouses sympathy and shame is that some Arab delegations have damaged the honor of this Islamic conferenceby presenting their demagogic rhetoric before the Muslim leaders in a way that harms Arab dignity and reputation and deprives them of the respect that the Islamic people still have for them.

AD-DUSTUR continues: His highness the crown prince answered those who exploited the rostrum of the conference to attack Jordan because it called for Egypt's return in a way that is harmonious with this country's [Jordan] loftiness, pride, and confidence in its principles. Jordan rejects lessons in patriotism from those who conspired against the Palestinian people, directed their guns against the Palestinian refugee camps, stabbed fraternal Iraq in the back, and tried to destroy the PLO by all means. As Jordan once supported Egypt's boycott at the Baghdad summit in order to safeguard Arab rights, Jordan today calls for Egypt's return to the Arab and Islamic arenas in order to safeguard these Arab rights.

Those who are now trying to keep Egypt away from its Arab environment are in fact pushing it toward a U.S. and Israeli embrace. As policies of countries are affected by changes in situations and conditions, Egypt today is different from As-Sadat's Egypt. As his highness the crown prince said, Egypt today is Arab and Islamic. It is not regional or pharaonic. Egypt has proved its stands through deeds, not words, especially when it froze the normalization of relations with Israel, withdrew its ambassador from Tel Aviv, protected and defended the Palestinian people's rights in international circles, and sent its military warships ot protect the Palestinians across the seas after they were expelled from Tripoli by the blockade of the brothers who collaborated with the Israeli army to destroy and kill them.

For many considerations, Egypt is obliged to verbally declare its adherence to the Camp David accords. However, Egypt's practical behavior in the Arab arena is contrary to these accords. Therefore, it would be unjust and ignorant to consider the Jordanian and Arab rapprochement toward Egypt as an acceptance of these accords, from whose consequences Egypt is gradually trying to free itself.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Hence, the majority's vote at the Casablanca conference yesterday in favor of Egypt's return to the Islamic arena is an expression of the Muslim leaders' political maturity and farsightedness in dealing with Egypt's cause. This is perhaps the most important achievement of the fourth Islamic summit conference especially since the resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict did not exceed the Fes resolutions, and the resolutions on the Iraqi-Iranian war did not exceed the call for stopping this war. It seems that the Islamic summit has not succeeded in what other Arab summits also failed to achieve — finding the practical means to expel Israel from the occupied territories, fulfilling the Palestinian people's aspirations, and stopping the roar of guns on the Iraqi-Iranian border.

Text of Prince Hasan's Islamic Summit Speech

JN191012 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Jan 84 p 21

[Text of speech delivered by Crown Prince Hasan at the Fourth Summit of Islamic Conference Organization in Casablanca on 17 January 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Your Majesty, chairman of the conference; your majesties, highnesses, and excellencies; gentlemen: Peace be upon this great gathering, which is meeting under the banner of Islam and proceeding along its benevolent course, surrounded by fraternity and harmony on all sides.

Peace be upon you in an age where peace is lost, wars and seditions are widespread, methods of violence and terrorism are diversified, and the forces of tyranny, evil, and aggression are gathered together.

May the peace and blessings of God be upon you. I bring the good and blessed greetings of Islam from King Husayn to his righteous brothers who are gathered in this venerable conference. He prays to Almighty God to grant you success in your coming deliberations and resolutions, on which all of our peoples are piining their hopes.

No doubt you feel, as I do, that words are not enough to describe the immense gravity of the incidents that have prevailed in recent years. What has taken palce was unimaginable only a few years ago. We could not preduct the results because we did not comprehend the incidents that preceded them. When we felt the overwhelming danger from the flying sparks and the repeated signals, we became cautious and also advised others to be cautious. We warned and warned, but we lacked the proper means for action. This was because we were unfair to ourselves. Internal conflicts had already torn us apart and disrupted our unity. Therefore, none of us was in a position to either frighten the enemy or even win a friend. Overwhelmed by this feeling of general danger, we could not comprehend the gravity of the situation. We never imagined that it would end up in this gruesome and ugly picture. The most tragic thing, of course, was that our own relatives, people from our own ranks, were more severe in their hostility than our worst enemies.

Your Majesty, chairman of the conference: Because of their explosive and dangerous nature, regional problems and conflicts began to torpedo the principles of solidarity. This was because their causes and peculiarities were not clear to and understood by the groupings making up national, regional, and international organizations. These organizations exerted continuous efforts to get to the core of these problems and issues to try to solve them and thus help consolidate the ties among their members. Alas, Israel used this external hostility as a means to achieve internal solidarity and cohesion to bolster its own security concept. It was supported in this by the major powers. Israel exploited the obsession over the alleged strategic and security threat by playing the role of policeman in the region.

On the other hand, the silent majority in the Arab and Islamic worlds remained indifferent to purported alliances that led to Israel's subservience to U.S. strategy. Furthermore, other nations from the Arab and Islamic blocs reacted to the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance by forging their own alliances with the USSR.

Thus, instead of making this danger an incentive for us to jointly examine its nature and effects and then to try to unite and close our ranks to resist it, we parted ways, entered into the labyrinths of polarization, and opened the way for our countries to become the scene of world power struggle.

Brothers, the fire is consuming us. If we continue to be negative and indifferent, it will consume us all and no country will be spared on the excuse that it did not take part in the battle. The objectives of the enemies are not just to fight one people of this nation or annihilate one faction or one group of it, but to completely wipe out the real spirit of Arabism and Islam everywhere prior to eliminating the points of strength and sources of reawakening in this nation so that it will never rise again. Every Arab and Muslim is the target of this great evil. It is everyone's battle. If we do not pounce on it, it will attack us in our own homes, one after the other. A nation that is invaded in its own home is bound to be humiliated.

This is how we have always understood the Palestine question. It is the issue of every Arab and Muslim country. However, it is distinctly the issue of Jordan because it is part of the essence of Jordan's life, interests, and foreign policy. It is also an essential part of Jordan's internal security. It is not just an issue of right and justice, which we are defending out of our faith in the principle of defending right and justice everywhere in the world; everything that takes place in occupied Palestine clearly and directly reflects on Jordan. Even if we set aside the strategic aspect of the world power struggle, to which we referred earlier, and consider the policies and practices applied to the Arab under either direct or indirect occupation, we will realize the urgent need to understand the nature of Israeli hegemony over the territories it occupied in 1967 — a hgemony that is linked to the plans of world Zionism, whose dangers cover the entire region.

If we add Israel's policy of exhausting the West Bank's water resources to all that, we find that the Israeli settlers' consumption of water is eight times that of the Arab inhabitants. All this reminds us of the painful old story that began with the establishment of Israel and its repeated attempts to usurp the waters of Arab rivers, to change the courses of these rivers and their tributaries, and to draw on these waters for the benefit of these usurpers.

What we have cited are only a few examples of the profound cohesion between Jordan and Palestine, a cohesion that has historical, geographical, and humanitarian meanings deeply rooted in history for many centures. This cohesion and these meanings, which have continued to strengthen with time, are now clearly embodied in the common interests of both peoples. These interests cannot now be separated without harming both sides.

In view of these considerations, and by virtue of its geographical proximity to Palestine, Jordan has truely understood the dimensions of the tragedy that befell the Palestinian people. In fact, it has been greatly affected by this tragedy and has deeply shared the suffering of its kinfolk under occupation. Israel continues its erroneous policy of trying to annex the West Bank and Gaza after annexing Jerusalem and the Golan. Israel has begun by applying its laws to these occupied Arab territories. It has also made no secret of its ambitions to Jordan itself, by falsely claiming that Jordan is the homeland of the Palestinian Arab people. It has thus considered Jordan the alternative to Palestine, which is now entirely under Israeli control.

In the face of these grave dangers that are threatening Palestine and Jordan, and even other Arab countries, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan had to get together with the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative and independent free voice, in order to coordinate stands and take joint, responsible action to stop the loss of the land and prevent Israel from enforcing the policy of fait accompli. Jordan is the natural partner for assuming this responsibility and taking action to define the future of these territories. God willing, we and the PLO will proceed with our joint action to prevent Israel from exploiting the time factor which it wants to use in liquidating the issue and — God forbid — in drawing the curtain on the tragedy of thePalestinian people. We are all dutybound to keep the question of Palestine and its people alive, active, and prominent in order to catch the interest and concern of all other nations. The Palestine question should be the major concern of international forums. It must not be deadlocked or overshadowed by other local or international issues which are very often false issues or sideshows intended to exhaust efforts and divert attention from basic issues.

This is why we say that Egypt must not remain outside its Arab and Islamic world. The enemy has removed Egypt from its environment in order to neutralize its strength and weight in the Arab and Islamic world and to use this isolation as a means of achieving its objectives in the region. Egypt's isolation must not become a weapon in the hands of those who are seeking to eliminate our centrist identity in the world power struggle. Can a follower of the issues of the region and of Israel's evils in its overlook the bestial crimes Israel has committed by its invasion of Lebanon and the atrocious massacres that led to the deaths of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians who would not have been in Lebanon as displaced people in the first place if Israel had not uusrped their homeland and expelled them from their own homes and lands through mass killings, destruction, and divisions? Israel is still occupying large areas of Lebanon. It wants to usurp

part of these areas just as it usurped dear parts of the territories of other Arab countries.

For example, the digging of the Dead Sea-Mediterranean Canal is a flagrant violation of Palestinian Arab rights and natural resources as well as of Jordan's understructure. Furthermore, it constitutes a threat to the security of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, because it enables Israel to increase its nuclear power by building atomic reactors that will also be used to exploit the waters flowing into this canal. All this will be taking place in a country that has repeatedly refused to sign the international treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and to abide by international agreements and pacts as well as UN resolutions.

As for Israel's expansionist settlement policies, they are represented in its various acts of aggression such as launching wars on new Arab territories and trying to annex them just as it annexed holy Jerusalem, which is our primary concern in this conference. Israel has also exerted maximum efforts to empty the territories of their indigenous inhabitants by methods such as building new settlements and expanding existing ones — methods that are condemned by international law and norms. This meant confiscating more Arab lands and depriving the inhabitants of their rights to those lands. These Israeli measures have upset the demographic structure of the inhabitants in the occupied territory. Israel is now trying to relocate the refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza by resettling large numbers of refugees in the Jordan valley. This is only a prelude to throwing them out across the river to the East Bank of Jordan, which would create economic, social, and security problems for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Despite all that has been said, we could have attained a certain degree of mutual understanding were it not for the weakness of Arab political willpower. Israel, which is aware of this fact, has continued its intransigence and rejection and its deliberate policy of spoiling every unified plan that is based on the opinion of the majority in our Arab and Islamic circle and that paves the way for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question. People of good will who have exerted efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict have lacked the determination to take effective measures to abort the efforts of those who do not want peace and justice in this region. Arab differences and disputes have also contributed to this weakness and to our inability to reach agreement and to adopt a unified stand in confronting Israeli expansion.

Esteemed brothers, the Iraqi-Iranian war, which is raging between two neighboring Muslim states and which is about to expand and include other parts of the region, has been encouraged all these long years by foreign hands which plan to achieve their interests at the expense of the Muslim nation. It is time that this organization's efforts are pooled in order to stop the immense human and material losses of these two fraternal states and create suitable circumstances that will lead to settling this serious problem on the basis of right and equality.

Iraq has repeatedly responded to various initiatives such as the Islamic good offices committee's efforts. Iraq has accepted the international community's rulings which called for an end to the war and for peaceful negotiations to solve the dispute. We hope Iran will now realize that war and the use of force will not solve problems and differences among states and peoples. Regardless of ephemeral victories, war is destructive to both sides. It will leave behind only grudges for future generations — grudges which create differences among religions and sects and prevent negotiations among peoples. It is only logical for our sister Iran to contribute to the efforts to stop the war so that the two fraternal countries can rebuild themselves on sound bases and restore their detente in order to be tools in the service of right, justice, and peace.

It is not our aim in this speech to discuss all the problems from which our Arab and Islamic countries are suffering, but we cannot conceal the fact that most of our problems have resulted from the violations of international agreements and resolutions which call for the impermissibility of resorting to armed force to solve disputes and of occupying the territory of others. These international principles must be considered as an integrated whole; hence our stand toward our sister Afghanistan, from which we hope the occupation forces will withdraw. We hope Afghanistan will be able to run its own affairs and determine its destiny. We also hope that the USSR's position on Afghanistan will be commensurate with its own principles and declared positions.

Esteemed brothers, the dark events which affected the lives of our peoples between the third and fourth Islamic summits provoke bitterness and cause concern and apprehension. However, we will not despair because only the unbelievers despair. We must begin serious work. We must revise and contemplate our situation, exercise self-criticism, and evaluate our problems and their consequences. Undoubtedly, there are many positions and views on which we can agree, thus taking a firm step toward embarking on the path of dealing with our differences through the calm dialogue, the true word, and the good intentions in an atemosphere of understanding and amity, in a spirit of mental affinity, and by truthful word and deed.

May God's peace be on this gathering of Muslim leaders who came from all over the world to lay down the basis of peace, principles, and truth and to define the factors of progress and prosperity for their peoples. They are meeting in this great country which has stood in the face of the forces of aggression and usurpation. This country has exerted strenuous efforts to convene this conference in which states are represented at the hgihest level.

I conclude my speech by extending my sincere appreciation to my brother His Majesty King Hassan II, his hospitable ancient country, and his genuine Muslim people. We will remember his efforts to convene this conference at the highest possible level.

We pray to God to affirm our steps on the right path and grant us success in realizing what God wants us to realize. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

UK's Bramall Leaves Aqaba 18 January

JN191604 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Amman, 19 Jan (PETRA) — Sir Edwin Bramall, chairman of the British Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the accompanying military delegation left Aqaba yesterday following an official visit to Jordan. During this visit, Bramall met with His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces; His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and a number of senior officials. He also visited a number of military positions and institutions, cultural sites, and antiquities in Jordan.

He was seen off at Aqaba airport by the Armed Forces inspector general, the commander of the southern region, and a number of senior officials there.

Decree Approves Royal Committee for Jerusalem

JN191658 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued approving the Cabinet's decision regarding the reconstitution of the Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs as follows:

Akram Zu'aytir, chairman of the committee; Chief Justice Shaykh Ibrahim al-Qattan, member and deputy chairman; and Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs; Layla Sharaf, minister of information; 'Abd Khalaf Dawudiyah, minister of religious affairs and holy places; Shawkat Mahmud, minister of occupied territories affairs; engineer Ra'if Najm, minister of public works; Imil al-Ghuri; Rawhi al-Khatib, mayor of Jerusalem; and Bishop Salim as-Sayigh, Roman Catholic bishop, will be members.

National Planning Council Chairman Named

JN191933 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued approving the Cabinet's decision regarding the appointment of engineer 'Umar 'Abdallah Dahqan as chairman of the National Planning Council as of the day after tomorrow, Saturday.

NSF Statement Reaffirms Cease-Fire Commitment

JN201251 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus — A Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] spokesman has stated the following:

Stemming from its concern over the safety of the citizenry, and inspired by its line of struggle, the NSF announces its commitment to the cease-fire agreement. Affirming its adherence to its pledge as stipulated in the 17 December 1983 agreement, the NSF continues to desist from shelling populated areas. The NSF is hereby drawing the attention of the government's Army and the militias connected with it to their responsibility and is holding them responsible for the consequences of their policy of escalation.

The NSF would like to point out that its forces have never shelled civilian areas, where the artillery of the government and Phalangist militias is situated, except to answer the heavy, destructive artillery shelling of the mountain areas, southern Beirut, and Al-Kharrub area. The NSF warns the Army and government militias against resorting to indiscriminate shelling because it is a double-edged sword. The NSF also advises the government to stop preparing and planning for a new military action that will only lead to its retreat and defeat. The Lebanese people will not have mercy on those who have transformed the government into a tool of killing and domination, and who have led the country to utter material and moral destruction in less than 18 months.

Continuing Reportage on Security Situation

PFLP-GC Members Enter Beirut Area

NC200707 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon radio has learned that the competent security forces have detained 10 Palestinians. Interrogations of them have revealed they belong to Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC. The Palestinians admitted that 300 PFLP members have arrived in Beirut's southern suburb from 'Aramun and Ash-Shuwayfat, have taken up positions there, and a number of them are paying large sums of money to amass supporters to provide a Shi'ite cover. These same Palestinians are attempting to infiltrate into the Sabra and Shatila areas and take up positions near secret ammunition dumps, of which they have maps, to initiate disturbances and spread confusion, starting from the Palestinian camps in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah.

Security Committee, IDF Actions

NC200832 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] A state of guarded calm has prevailed on all axes in Beirut's southern suburb and the mountain since dawn today, after these axes, particularly the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat and 'Ayn Ksur-al-Fasqin axes, witnessed a limited setback during the night which extended to the Khaldah-'Aramun axis. Heavy-caliber weapons and artillery wre used in those clashes which lasted until midnight, when they remarkably diminished following contacts by the Security Arrangements Committee.

The axes in the Al-Kharrub region are witnessing sporadic sniper fire following the night time artillery shelling of most of the region's villages.

In the south, the Israeli forces are continuing their repressive and arbitrary measures, and the Lebanese National Resistance is continuing its heroic operations. Resistance fighters yesterday initiated three attacks on IDF patrols in the port area of Sidon, on Abu Alswad-'Adlun Road, and at the entrance of (Kafr Rammal). A number of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, and an Israeli soldier was taken prisoner in the last operation, in which seven Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded. In the first two operations, resistance men clashed with the IDF at Sidon Port and 'Adlun for 7 minutes, destroying an IDF personnel transporter and two military vehicles.

The IDF carried out raids, searches, and extensive detentions following each operation. The same forces yesterday raided the Ar-Rashidiyah, Al-Ma'shuq, and Burj ash-Shamali camps, and 'Adlun, and detained a number of citizens.

In Burj Rahhal, an Israeli bulldozer attempted (?to demolish) the house of a man detained by the IDF; however, the inhabitants resisted and prevented the operation from being carried out.

In Sidon's main streets, an IDF patrol opened fire indiscriminately, closed a number of shops in An-Nabatiyah, and attacked a number of their owners for participating in last Tuesday's strike.

Beirut Rounds Up Situation

NC201013 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Security reports say that in the south an Israeli convoy came under fire last night on the coastal road in the 'Adlun area. The Israeli forces clashed with the attackers using automatic weapons and rockets. The Israeli forces then launched a wide-scale combing operation with automatic weapons and fired flares. This led to the cutting of power lines. Lebanese Electricity Company technicians reconnected them.

It has transpired that the explosion which was heard in Sidon before midnight last night was directed against Ahmad Shalhub's store in the Na'im Zaydan Building on Al-Miyah Wa Miyah Road. The explosion caused only material damage.

We have also learned from security sources that the forces of Major Sa'd Haddad have closed the Sidon-Sayniq coastal road at the Ar-Rahibat triangle and have set up a roadblock. The forces manning the roadblock have been shooting in the air. The reasons for this action are still unknown. Traffic has been diverted to a side road. Bisri Bridge is now open to traffic after having been closed because of a rise in the water level.

In the north, responsible sources have informed us that calm prevails today in the 'Akkar area following yesterday's bloody

clashes which exacerbated the security situation. Syrian forces brought the situation under control and separated the two warring sides. Contacts are underway to achieve a reconciliation.

Security sources have affirmed that the French contingent has not vacated its positions in the Sodeco and Gaumont Palace areas, but has vacated its position on 'Akkawi Street, opposite the Foreign Ministry building.

Random Shelling of Beirut

NC201044 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] The areas of Ad-Dikwanah, Al-Mukallis, and Hursh Thabit in Beirut have come under random shelling from the Junblattist positions in the mountain. A number of casualties have been reported in Ad-Dikwanah. At the same time shelling of Army positions in the mountain has intensified. Our correspondent has observed that Junblattists are seen moving between the western and (Al-Shuhayb) quarters in 'Alayh and shelling the Army positions in Suq al-Gharb, Qurs al-Mudawwar, 'Ayn as-Sayyidah, Kafr Shima, and Khaldah.

'Free Lebanon' Army Volunteers To Report 23 Jan

JN191033 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The free Lebanon army command has issued the following statement:

All indviduals who volunteered for the free Lebanon army as of 1 January 1984 should report to the Khayrallah Salamih Barracks at 0900 on Monday, 23 January 1984 to be enlisted in the Army's units.

[Signed] The free Lebanon army command

Lebanese Sources Cited on Italian MNF Policy

AU191552 Rome ANSA in English 1541 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, January 19 — The Italian Government has given assurances that it will stand by its commitments to the Multinational Peace Force in Beirut, even if the size of the Italiancontingent has not been decided once and for all, Lebanese Government sources said here today. According to the source, the Al-Jumayyil government has been officially informed of an Italian decision to gradually reduce the troops in Lebanon, with the reduction scheduled for completion by the end of the month.

The sources said Rome retains the right to assess how many men are needed to fulfill its tasks of defending the Palestinian refugee camps at Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah.

During a visit here at the new year, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini said this task would be kept up. He also said the number of Italian troops would not fall below the agreed 1,100 men.

According to the sources, the idea of extending the Italian sector to include the Muslim part of downtown Beirut from which the French have withdrawn has now been rejected. Originally, the Lebanese Government proposed transferring most of the Italian force to this zone, especially the turbulent Wadi Abu Jamil neighborhood. Yesterday, so the sources reported, at the meeting between the Lebanese authorities and the military commanders and diplomatic representatives of the countries forming the Multinational Force, the Lebanese were told that the Rome government could not authorize extra tasks such as patrolling the new neighborhood.

Shaykh Harb Urges Muslims Confront Zionists

GF191100 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Muslims in Jamshit in the An-Nabatiyah area of southern Lebanon have held a ceremony in memory of a revolutionary Muslim citizen of Jamshit killed by the Zionists. Shaykh Raghib Harb, Jamshit Friday Imam, talked during the ceremony and urged Muslims to unite and confront the international oppressors and Zionist occupiers until southern Lebanon is liberated.

The Jamshit Friday Imam also paid tribute to a revolutionary clergyman in Sidon whom the Zionists have imprisoned.

At the end of the ceremony the participants marched through the streets of Jamshit and chanted slogans of "God is great; there is no God but God; death to the United States; death to Israel," and condemned the crimes perpetrated by the Jerusalem-usurping-regime in Lebanon.

AL-BA'TH Comments on U.S.-Israeli Military Talks

JN200804 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 20 Jan 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting under the headline "Washington's Military Meeting," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* Says: For days, reports from Washington and Tel Aviv have been highlighting the meeting that will be held between U.S. and Israeli officials next week. This meeting will deal with aspects of their strategic relations in the political, military, and economic fields. The new factors in this issue are the Middle East developments that cropped up following 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and the emphasis placed on the Jordanian role in terms of Jordan's negotiations with Israel through an authorization from 'Arafat. Thus, a new signature will be affixed to the documents of treason.

AL-BA'TH adds: If we connect the links of the coming plot, we can discern that the Washington military talks between the Reagan administration and Israel are closely connected with the Jordanian-'Arafatist role, especially since reports from the U.S. capital are again speaking about the establishment of a Jordanian rapid deployment force under the slogan of protecting U.S. interests in the Middle East in general and the Gulf in particular.

The published details about the coming Washington meeting mention several military actions such as joint maneuvers and a U.S. military landing operation in occupied Palestine. What is behind all this? The trend of events indicates intensive U.S. attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause. Recruiting active and reserve U.S. agents to implement this plot is part of a political plan. This plan will apparently be implemented through a military operation.

We can connect the links of the coming plot further by a quick glance at the region. The U.S. Marines and the Multinational Force are still in Mediterranean waters and on the soil of Arab Lebanon despite European and U.S. calls to withdraw them. The U.S. President is insisting on keeping these forces in the region. What is more, President Reagan is paving the way for joint maneuvers with Israel and for a Jordanian rapid deployment force.

Concluding its comment, *AL-BA'TH* says: The plot is very serious. It is a political plot with a military cover. We can only prepare ourselves to foil this plot. We are capable of doing so and we have proved this in the past. Those who tamper with the Palestinian cause will reap the curse of the people who are ready to pounce on them.

Damascus Reports U.S. Sorties Over Beirut

JN191233 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut — U.S. warplanes made several sorties over Beirut and its southern suburb this morning. Last night the situation was very tense in Beirut, southern Beirut, and the mountain following clashes along various axes between the Progressive Socialist Party forces and the forces of the Army and its Phalangist militias.

Jordan's Ba'th Party Raps 'Arafat's Policy

JN192020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The Jordanian Regional Command of the Ba'th Party has issued a statement condemning Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and violation of the PNC decisions. The statement affirmed that our Arab masses in Jordan have declared their stand clearly and rejected 'Arafat's trend part and parcel. These masses denounced his treacherous step and meeting with Husni Mubarak, as well as his coordination with the Jordanian king in order to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

The statement condemned this treacherous trend aimed at voiding the Palestinian revolution of its progressive content and revolutionary course. It urged the Jordanian masses to resist this policy by all means and to reject and condemn the Hashemite regime's policy by confronting it and organizing the Jordanian masses' potentials — these masses who were able to foil all colonialist pacts.

Concluding its statement, the command affirmed its support of the Fatah uprising movement and the PFLP statement calling for 'Arafat's dismissal from the PLO leadership. The command called for more Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist cohesion and solidarity with all the Arab liberation movement groups in order to ward off all colonialist plots.

Shamir on Lebanon, Government Dissent

TA200803 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 20 Jan 84

["Excerpt" of interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by correspondents Yosi 'Abadi and Yitzhaq Ben-Ner on the "Present Situation" program — date and place not given]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir hopes that a phenomenon like Minister Sharon's absence from the Knesset plenum during important votes will not be repeated. Shamir was asked about the forces that will replace the IDF when it evacuates southern Lebanon, and on the status of Haddad's units:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] In our opinion, the main force that will deal with this mission will be the territorial brigade, as it is called in the agreement with Lebanon, and the nucleus of that Brigade will be Haddad's force.

['Abadi] How do you regard Minister Ari'el Sharon's proposal to leave only 600 IDF soldiers in key positions in Lebanon?

[Shamir] I have not heard about such a plan, and I do not know its details.

['Abadi] Sharon made it public in a speech he delivered in Haifa.

[Shamir] I have not heard about it, so I do not know exactly what the idea was, and I cannot react to it.

[Ben-Ner] With your permission, let us move on to the government issue. Under the current predicament, with TAMI periodically threatening to withdraw, with Agudat Yisra'el presenting its own demands, with part of the Liberal Party partners submitting motions that are unpleasant to the government, with Minister Sharon absenting himself from crucial votes, and more: Do you have doubts about the coalition's survivability, or the length of its survival?

[Shamir] It is impossible to ignore the difficulties with which the coalition is faced at present. In fact, it has always had to combat a variety of problems along with other difficulties presented by its various components — this in general is the nature of every coalition, particularly one that does not enjoy a broad basis. I think that we will overcome the difficulties.

['Abadi] How seriously do you regard phenomena like Minister Sharon's absence from Knesset voting last week?

[Shamir] I think no one can expect me to react to actions or statements made by Cabinet members to the media. What I have to tell them I will tell them personally. [end recording]

Radio Reports 6th Fleet Off Lebanon on Alert

TA192014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Planes of the U.S. 6th Fleet offshore Lebanon have over the last few days increased their reconnaissance flights in order to prevent attacks by kamikazes against their warships. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus has learned that the Americans are checking all flights entering Israel and Lebanon for fear that kamikaze planes will fly alongside planes on these routes in an attempt to evade the 6th Fleet radar. The supervision of flights to Israel is carried out in coordination with aerial supervision in Israel.

Gunfire at IDF Position in Sidon Port 19 Jan

TA191511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Automatic gunfire was directed at an IDF position at the entrance to the port of Sidon this afternoon. No one was hurt. IDF soldiers are currently searching the area. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that yesterday, fire was also directed at IDF soldiers in the port.

Patrol Ambushed in Sidon

TA200750 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0730 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Light arms fire was directed at an IDF patrol near Sidon, from an ambush. No one was hurt. The IDF soldiers returned fire. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports on another attempt to strike at IDF soldiers. He reports that a bomb was discovered this morning in the town of An-Nabatiyah in Lebanon. It was defused without causing any damage.

HA'ARETZ on Collapsed Hopes, IDF Plans in Lebanon

TA201032 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jan 84 p 12

[Commentary by Re'uven Pedatzur: "Collapse of Hope in Southern Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] Whoever sees Sa'd Haddad's death as the end of an era is off by 8 months. Over the last few months, it has been an open secret that Haddad was terminally ill and his ability to function continuously decreased. If there has been any change whatsoever, it took place halfway through last year. Moshe Arens's entry into the Defense Ministry, Moshe Levi filling the post of chief of staff, and most important of all, the establishment of a bureau for overall coordination in Lebanon headed by Uri Lubrani — these have created a new situation in the defense establishment. The new team was not identified by the public with the Lebanon war, and so it has been free to take new initiatives.

Lubrani's departure point, which has been adopted by the defense minister, determined that it was a mistake to base Israeli policy on one Lebanese element— the Christians. "In Lebanon, we must speak with anyone prepared to speak with us," Lubrani believes. "We must play all the keys of the Lebanese piano. The Shi'ites are a majority of more than 60 percent in southern Lebanon, and it is a real blunder that for 8 years we were not wise enough to have a dialogue with them. We must understand that the Shi'ites in the south are our permanent neighbors, and we must go on living with them in the area. Therefore, the time has come to play on the Shi'ite keys, too."

Lubrani convinced the defense minister to abandon the exclusively Christian orientation. "We must finally rid ourselvesof the mystique of the existence of a common fate that we, the Jews, share with the other minorities in the Middle East," Lubrani has been in the habit of saying.

The idea forming the basis of the policy recommended by Lubrani is simple. We must foster links with all sects in Lebanon, and in the south we must transfer the main weight to the Shi'ites. After all, the Shi'ites also understand that we will be their neighbors in the future. They are pragmatic, and understand that it is worth their while to maintain good relations with Israel. Therefore it is clear that it is in the interests of the Shi'ites to establish an armed force which will work together with Haddad's army. When the time comes we will be able to withdraw from Lebanon, and these two forces will supervise security in southern Lebanon. All this, of course, is based on the assumption that the Lebanese central administration will not carry out the provision in the agreement with Israel to deploy the Lebanese Army in the southern area. Lubrani was asked a few months ago how long it would take for the conditions in southern Lebanon to be ready for the IDF to withdraw. He answered that, in his estimation, it would be a matter of not more than 12 months.

This week, it seems, Lubrani's estimate has become just a wish. All that had appeared so correct in theory collapsed on the field of Lebanese reality. It has rapidly emerged that we have practically no one to talk to among the Shi'ites. It has turned out that their guiding considerations are not based on goodneighborliness with Israel.

The defense establishment now understands that time is not working in our favor. The idea of establishing local forces that will take over from the IDF when it withdraws has failed. The Lebanese central administration is not succeeding, and perhaps is also unwilling, to deploy its Army in the south. This is despite the "security plan" agreed upon in Riyadh, according to which the Army was supposed to deploy along the coastal sector as far as the Al-Awwali River, including the Kharrub stronghold. The Syrians, with Junblatt's aid, have succeeded in torpedoing the plan, and the Lebanese Army has remained in its barracks. The Americans are signalling that at the end of spring they will leave Lebanon, and the Syrians are certainly staying in the Al-Biqa'.

The IDF Planning Branch, in the famous leaked document, recommends working for a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon in two stages: first to the Az-Zahrani River, and then to the international border.

This week, senior sources said the public pressure in Israel would, in the end, cause the government to order an IDF withdrawal.

The new line the IDF will take will make possible a significant decrease in IDF forces in Lebanon. IDF elements are speaking about a decrease in the force now deployed in Lebanon. In the new strip, the IDF will cooperate with "Haddad's army" and will continue to foster and enlarge it. Nobody in the Defense Ministry is prepared to make any guarantees about how long we will have to stay on the new line, but they generally speak in terms of a long time. It is a question of years, they say.

And so it may be assumed that within the not-so-distant future we may find ourselves in a situation very similar to that which existed prior to June 1982. Then, too, the IDF in fact controlled the area of southern Lebanon, and Galilee's peace was kept with the aid of Haddad's army.

Treasury, Histadrut Sign 5000-Shekel Raise

TA191820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The Histadrut and the Finance Ministry signed an interim wage agreement a short while ago. The agreement gives all public service workers a 5000-shekel pay rise. The government for its part has agreed not to erode workers' wages any further, and the Histadrut on its part will guarantee labor quiet.

Defense Ministry Workers' Sanctions Continue

TA200533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] An attempt to resolve the Defense Ministry worker's labor dispute last night failed, so that the sanctions will continue today. As a goodwill gesture, the employees permitted the Israeli political-military group headed by the Defense Ministry director general to depart for the United States; the delegation departed last night.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that at the end of deliberations that concluded at around 0200 this morning, with the participation of the finance minister and the defense minister, an announcement was issued saying that the negotiations will continue. The Defense Ministry administration expressed support for the workers' primary demands, but requested that they be handled in accordance with the government pay policy.

It has been learned that Minister Arens again suggested that the workers resort to agreed arbitration, but his offer was turned down. Meanwhile, our military correspondent has been told that due to nonpayment of contractors, the work on building a new border terminal on the Al-Awwali Rive has been stopped, and a company hired by the IDF to clear snow on the Al-Biqa' roads is threatening to stop work also.

Plants Cannot Pay Government, Histadrut

TA201128 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1120 GMT 20 Jan 84

["Announcement by the Spokesman of the Industrialists Union" — ITIM headline]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 20 Jan (ITIM) — In an emergency meeting held by the Metallurgy, Electricity, and Electronics Branch of the Industrialists Union against the background of the ongoing Defense Ministry strike, it was made clear that as a result of the fact that payment to certain plants have been withheld, these plants — which supply equipment and services to the Defense Ministry — have reached a situation where they are forced to stop paying the government and the Histadrut funds, in order to

guarantee continued regular production. The overall sums the Defense Ministry owes these plants is estimated at billions of shekels.

United States Receives Civilian Aid Request

TA200529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] A document submitted to the U.S. Administration shows that the Finance Ministry in Jerusalem believes that unemployment at a rate higher than 7 percent is unacceptable, for social and security reasons. The document specifies Israel's aid requests for the next fiscal year. The talks on the aid will begin today in Washington. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that the only issue on the agenda is the civilian aid, because the military aid has already been finalized. Israel wishes to receive the whole sum at the beginning of the fiscal year. The commerce minister will arrive in Washington at the end of next month, to continue the negotiations on establishing the free trade zone.

Ramallah Military Court Sentences W. Bank Youths

TA191616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] A military court in Ramallah has meted out heavy prison terms to a group of six youths from the Ayda refugee camp near Bethlehem, convicted of having thrown Molotov cocktails at buses, border police vehicles, and a van transporting soldiers. The court gave them sentences of between 5 and 9 years in jail.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren points out that recently, the military courts have been dealing heavier sentences to violators of the public order. The verdict in the above-mentioned trial said that this was a case of subversive organizing to throw Molotov cocktails to hit peaceful civilians and the security forces, and to violate the public order. These activities, the judges pointed out, call for heavy sentences.

Cornerstone Laid in New West Bank Settlement

TA191631 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1615 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Modi'in, 19 Jan (ITIM) — The cornerstone for the first building in the new urban-religious settlement of "Gane Modi'in-Hashmona'im" was laid today in a ceremony on a rocky hill about 1 km across the green line. The new town will be built near Shilat and Kefar Mattityahu, and in the vicinity of the Arab villages of Almidyah and Ni'lin, overlooking the Maccabees' tombs in the Modi'in area.

Health Minister Eli'ezer Shostak and Deputy Minister Mikha'el Deqel participated in the festive ceremony, together with a few dozen settling families, rabbis, and other notables from Bene Beraq and Jeruslaem. A member of the settlers' committee, Efrayim Weiss, reported to ITIM that more than 500 families have already applied for the project, and 25 of them have already received approval for their building plans. The religious people themselves will finance the construction work; the infrastructure work in the area has been progressing fast.

Jordan Forces 'Thousands' To Return to West Bank

TA200956 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Jan 84

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] In several places in Judaea and Samaria, contacts have been renewed to get Arab mayors appointed instead of the Israeli officials who took over the municipalities after the dismissal of members of the National Guidance Committee. The renewed contacts are with supporters of Jordan. Many of them have recently visited Amman and returned with the feeling that Jordan is interested in its people entering the municipalities. One of the proposals discussed is to hold what might be termed rallies of inhabitants, which would elect representatives to the municipalities. There are as yet no agreements [sikumim] because people are waiting to see whether Yasir 'Arafat will go to Amman within the next few days.

Over the past few days, Jordan has forced thousands of young people whose permanent places of residence are in the West Bank to return to their homes. Our correspondent has learned that this week thousands of young people crossed the Jordan River bridges to Judaea and Samaria. Many of them left places of employment and educational institutions in Jordan. Jordan is threatening to call them up into the army if they do not return to the West Bank.

Kohl Meetings To Discuss FRG-Saudi Arms

TA191613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] A central topic that will be broached in the meetings with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl during his visit to Israel is a possible FRG-Saudi arms deal. This was reported this evening by a senior Israeli official in Jerusalem to foreign reporters. He said that the FRG shoulders special responsibility toward Israel because of the holocaust, and noted that Saudi Arabia is a country that regards itself in a state of war with Israel. The Israeli official pointed out that if the deal between Saudi Arabia and Germany goes through, this will constitute a blow to Jerusalem-Bonn relations. The FRG chancellor is expected here next week.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Questions Kohl Visit

TA190959 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "A Question of Taste"]

[Text] German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is scheduled to visit Israel, is, of course, entitled to conduct any "politics" [in English] that appears reasonable to him, and we will give him a good reception in any event, because we are well trained in the rules of international courtesy. However, to announce his country's intention to equip Saudi Arabia, which wants our destruction, with the best of the destructive German weapons, while we are being cut off from the sources of German weapons, an intention that has been announced in Bonn, and then to come to us to tell us of this personally and make relations with us even worse — why? If the reports from Bonn are correct, why is Kohl making this visit at all?

Minister Pat Departs for Brussels EEC Talks
TA191425 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1240 GMT 19 Jan 84

["Announcement by the Spokesman for the Industry and Commerce Ministry" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 19 Jan (ITIM) — Industry and Commerce Minister Mr Gid'on Pat left for Brussels today for 3 days of meetings with EEC leaders. The minister will review the state of negotiations between Israel and the United States regarding theestablishment of a free trade zone, in order to preempt erroneous assessments of the impact such an agreement could have on the ties between Israel and the European Community. In addition to this, the participants in the meeting will review the latest developments in the Israeli economy, and issues that will be debated at the large economic conference scheduled to take place in Israel in May 1984.

MOROCCO

Student Demonstrations Over Prices Reported

LD191957 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Malaga correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] The RNE correspondent in Melilla has just informed us that this morning and this afternoon in the neighboring Moroccan town of Nador there were demonstrations by some 10,000 students from local colleges in protest against the excessive price increases on basic commodities. Police cars were burned, private cars were wrecked and store windows and street lamps were broken.

It would appear that tough measures were adopted to suppress the demonstrations, because there are reports of people being injured, one with a fractured skull and a young woman with a broken neck.

It seems that these demonstrations have also taken place in other important Moroccan towns. A short while ago [hace poco] there was a similar demonstration in Alhucemas in which five people died.

Further on Clashes

LD200918 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Clashes between police and demonstrators have taken place in several towns in northern Morocco. It was the students and the school children who were at the root of the trouble, but they were then joined by local inhabitants protesting against the cost of living.

According to our preliminary information, shops are reported to have been ransacked and cars overturned by the demonstrators. Many people are reported to have been injured. The unrest spread as far as Rabat last night. Armed police took positions around the lycees in the town.

SUDAN

UK's Bramall Arrives in Khartoum 19 Jan

JN191757 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jan (SUNA) — Sir Edwin Bramall, chairman of the British Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his accompanying delegation, arrived in Khartoum today on a 5-day visit to Sudan at the invitation of the defense minister and the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces. He was received at Khartoum Airport by General 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad Siwar ad-Dhahab, deputy commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces; the chiefs of staff; the chief of military intelligence; the director of the armed forces public affairs; the British military attache to Sudan; and the Sudanese military attache to Britain.

During his visit to Sudan, Bramall will meet with the senior commanders of the People's Armed Forces and visit some of the military colleges and development projects in Sudan, antiquities and tourist sites in the national capital.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Visits Algiers on Return From Summit

LD191918 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpts] President Habib Bourguiba returned home this evening after attending the Islamic summit conference in Casablanca.

On his way back to Tunisia he stopped over in Algiers, where he had talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and congratulated him on his reelection as president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

The plane bringing the Tunisian president landed at Tunis-Carthage International Airport at 1700 today. Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali then boarded the plane. The Supreme Combatant was accompanied by his wife, his personal adviser Habib Bourguiba Jr, Foreign Minister Caid Beji es-Sebsi, Information Minister Abderrazak Kefi and Chief of Protocol Abdelmajid Karawi.

Later, President Bourguiba and his wife, accompanied by Mohamed Mzali, proceeded to the Republican Palace at Carthage.

In Algiers, President Bourguiba today discussed with President Bendjedid the excellent bilateral relations between Tunisia and Algeria, and the situation in the Arab Maghreb and the world in general. President Bourguiba also congratulated President Bendjedid on the occasion of his reelection as Algerian president.

At Houari Boumediene Airport, President Bourguiba delivered the following statement:

[Begin recording] On my way to Tunisia, I decided to stop here to affirm the excellent relations between myself and President Bendjedid, and between Tunisia and Algeria. These relations are continuing and cooperation is increasing on a sound basis within the framework of the Greater Maghreb. [end recording]

President Habib Bourguiba participated in the Islamic summit conference, and his participation left a positive impact among all Muslims. Both the Islamic and foreign media highlighted the statement that President Bourguiba made to the participating delegations. They all praised the ideas expressed in the statement, which reflected the experience of a pioneering struggle, as well as a strong call for the unification of the ranks of the Islamic nation in the face of its challenges.

Government Discusses New Economic Proposals
LD192109 Kuwait KUNA in English 1806 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis, Jan 19 (KUNA) — The Tunisian Government Thursday discussed proposals by economic experts on the balance of payments this year, after the president's decision to re-introduce subsidies on bread and other wheat derivatives.

The Tunisian state minister for administrative reform, El-Mezri Chekir, said his government decided to continue to review this issue along with studies by other experts.

President Habib Bourguiba gave the government three months to come out with a new budget that will take subsidies on essential goods into consideration.

CAMEROON

Supreme Court Verifies Biya Election Mandate

AB191525 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The Supreme Court this morning in Yaounde officially proclaimed the results of last Saturday's presidential election, giving Cameroon National Union [CNU] party candidate Paul Biya 99.98 percent victory. Charles Lango was there and reports.

[Begin Lango recording] [passage indistinct] The Supreme Court has verified the final report on the vote count sent in by the Ministry of Territorial Administration with the following observations: that the results of the election which took place in an orderly manner throughout the national territory had not been contested; that there were 6,866 polling stations and 3,968,673 registered voters in the country; 3,878,725 actually voted, and the CNU party candidate Paul Biya obtained 3,878,138 votes cast, giving him 99.98 percent. The procureur general observed that the massive turnout of the electorate demonstrates the people's attachment to the doctrines and democratic principles of the Cameroon National Union Party.

The ceremony this morning in which the Supreme Court proclaimed the election results officially gives the presidential candidate Paul Biya a legal mandate to rule the country for a 5-year term. [end recording]

CONGO

Angola's Jorge Sees Common Struggle Against RSA

MB200811 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Paulo Jorge, the Angolan foreign minister, on an official visit to the Congo said yesterday that the people of Angola continued to be confronted with persistant acts of aggression by the racist South African regime.

Paulo Jorge, who was speaking at a mass rally, reaffirmed the unconditional support of Angola for the southern African liberation movements, namely SWAPO and the African National Congress of South Africa.

Also during his visit to the Congo, Minister Paulo Jorge said that Angola and Congo were waging a common struggle against imperialism, which has tried to block both the development of the Congolese revolution and the consolidation of gains by the Angolan people.

The Angolan foreign minister also said that common political, economic, and cultural objectives have enabled Angola and the Congo to resist the maneuvers of those who intend to destabilize the revolutionary process (?underway in these two countries).

RWANDA

President Habyarimana Advises, Warns New Cabinet

EA191749 Kigali Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana chaired the first meeting of the new cabinet at the 5th of July Hotel in Kigali yesterday.

The Council of Ministers heard a report presented by the finance and economy minister relating to the presidential order on whether to maintain or cancel gratuities and bonuses payable to the Rwandan Savings Bank staff. The Council of Ministers decided to cancel bonuses but add a gratuity to the salary of the agent. Hence, the salary of an agent whose qualification is equivalent to that of an administrative secretary will rise to 32,000 francs.

The Council also discussed the draft document of the presidential decision relating to the reduction of diplomatic missions abroad in the framework of self-discipline and austerity as announced in the 8 January 1984 program speech. The president of the republic also decided to cancel the privilege whereby the country's high-ranking officials travel first class, except for three high-ranking authorities. They are, the head of state, the MRND [National Revolutionary Movement for Development] secretary- general and the National Development Council.

The cabinet also discussed the presidential order relating to the opening of temporary loans in respect of the 1984 ordinary and development budgets.

While waiting for details and the voting for the general budget at the end of February, temporary loans estimated at 1,536,814,000 Rwandan francs for the ordinary budget and 304,167,000 Rwandan francs for the development budget will be available to the state.

Before starting the debates on this agenda, the president of the Republic made a very important remark. He extended warmest congratulations to those who are new in the government. May you coming into the cabinet bring new blood, he said, so that we can be stimulated in doing always better. President Juvenal Habyarimana also addressed his thanks to former cabinet ministers, saying: My words are not diplomatic speeches, they [the former cabinet ministers] have served as much as they could. Their departure does not imply betrayal to their duties or their country. Their entry as well as their departure from the cabinet was motivated by political reasons. I remind the public that I have no intention of harrassing former ministers and I hope that the title former Rwandan minister will be for them a source of pride and a motive for consideration and respect by the public. I have done all that I could to convey this message and I hope it will again be heard.

The president of the republic added: Self-discipline also means self-control in words, life-style, and in always trying — I say trying because we are not a team of saints — to set an example and a good example.

He urged his ministers to be sober, to set an example to the public so that everyone is ready to start work early in the day. The president of the Republic continued to urge his ministers to set an example in the use of vehicles by not overusing them themselves. It often happens that there are three or four vehicles parked at their residences for various purposes.

He forcefully reminded them: You have pledged loyalty to the head of state. Loyalty means something. It is to understand and share the ideas and convictions of the head of state. It is to spread his message around you. This effort which I am asking of you will be easy for you. You do not have to be superhuman. However, if someone finds it absurd and [word indistinct] he will be within his rights under his oath to ask to be released from his responsibilities. We must stop viewing resignation as a taboo. It is, first of all, an attitude of honesty to oneself and secondly to his superiors.

The president of the Republic called on the Ministry of the Civil Service and Vocational Training to establish as soon as possible an efficient recruiting mechanism. Why should we make a graduate student looking for job wait for 6 months when we knew his goal during his student days, the president of the Republic wondered.

The files of those agents who are incompetent will be reviewed in the near future so as to clean up the Civil Service. However, the department must have a sense of professional conscience toward thoe who remain.

Another concern of the Justice Department is to speed up the files of those who are in jail. As the president of the International Red Cross in Geneva pointed out to the president of the Republic, jails may have many prisoners on whom there is no file. The head of state has given an imperative order to immediately release all prisoners who have just served one year in jail without any file.

The president of the Republic also recalled the recommendation of the fourth congress relating to the simplification of procedures to obtain national passports and visas so as to allow Rwandans to visit other countries and look for ways and means to develop themselves.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Speaks at Banquet for Israel's Herzog

AB191445 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1125 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Speech by President Mobutu Sese Seko at a banquet given in honor of Israeli President Hayim Herzog in Kinshasa on 18 January]

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 18 January (AZAP) — Mr President and Madame, to whom I pay my respects: On behalf of the Zairian people gathered within their great national party, the MPR, and the Executive Council, and in my own name, it is a real pleasure for me to reiterate to you, to your charming wife, as well as to the distinguished delegation accompanying you, our cordial and warm wishes of wlecome to this hospitable African country of Zaire. The spontaneous reception accorded you by the militants of the MPR since your arrival in our capital demonstrates the quality of the relations existing between our two countries as well as the very high esteem we have for your people. We salute you not only as the head of state of a friendly country but also as a militant nationalist as well as a combatant, soldier, diplomat, and politican whose courage, determination, and experience played a leading role in the creation and consolidation of the State of Israel. After the working visits undertaken to Zaire last year by two eminent politicians from your country, your present visit to our country assumes a new significance: Its purpose is to discover, understand, and know our people as well as to vividly confirm the friendship and cooperation between Israel and Zaire.

Mr President, by reestablishing diplomatic relations with Israel, Zaire wanted to fulfill the promise it solemnly made at the UN General Assembly on 4 October 1973. I have already clearly explained the reasons for my decisions, which was taken without any pressure or ulterior motive. Similarly, in May 1982 our country took a sovereign step for which it is accountable to its people alone: It did not listen to any outside advice nor did it yield to any pressure or have any ulterior motive.

On the contrary, the resumption of relations with Israel has cost us very dearly, Mr President. (?Grants), credit facilities, and sources of finance — some of which were already under implementation [as received] — were either suddenly suspended or [words indistinct] and there were sometimes threats against our country's security. Nevertheless, Zaire has never regretted its action.

Mr President, as I have just said, your visit to our country is of great importance. It is true that this visit is fully justified by our bilateral relations and cooperation, but it is also justified by the difficult international situation being experienced by our world.

In fact, if during this century, which will end in less than 2 decades, mankind deplored two (?world wars) and is experiencing some local conflicts which threaten to become generalized, one cannot forget that your region remains the main theater of tensions that bear the germs of a major conflict. One of the main problems in the Middle East is the search for and application of a just and lasting solution. Alas, we must unfortunately admit that progress has been difficult and arduous!

We have always thought that the brave and charming Jewish people — who have experienced the precarious situation and humiliations of the diaspora, genocides, and pogroms — are in a position to understand the sufferings of the Palestinians, whose frustrations and despair are liable to result only in violence.

This is why we believe that if the dream to destroy Israel is irrational, the failure to integrate the Palestinian reality into the solution of the Middle East conflict amounts to a refusal to build a peaceful future. It is necessary for all parties to demonstrate a minimum of mutual tolerance as well as political realism if they hope to achieve detente without necessarily sacrificing the secu-

rity of any of the parties concerned. As a sincere friend, Mr President, it was my duty to address you in this frank manner. As it is usually said in our country, friends are sincere friends only if they are frank with one another.

Mr President, Madame, and distinguished guests, it is not only the Middle East that is a source of deep concern for the international community. In Africa, the problem of the decolonization of Namibia is meeting a difficulty which can only be explained by the lack of political willingness of South Africa to bring about the rapid and total independence of this territory. But it is necessary to note that in the end, the persistence of the Namibian issue does more harm than good to the interests of the very people who, for various and false reasons, frustrate attempts to find a solution to the issue.

The whole of Africa and all peace- and freedom-loving countries of the world want this country to attain a rapid and authentic independence. And we have always asked South Africa to adopt the same attitude and to abandon its present position which mingles this problem with factors that have no connection with the inalienable rights of the Namibian people. The independence and sovereignty of a country are not negotiable. I would also like to seize this opportunity to condemn vehemently the acts of aggression and terrorism to which South Africa's neighboring countries have fallen victim, particularly the continued occupation of large areas of Angolan territory as well as the massacres and the destructions carried out against the Angolan people. South Africa still continues to pursue its apartheid policy without any feeling that it is committing crimes against humanity and disregarding the dignity of the human race. At this point, it is also necessary to deplore the contradictions existing between the statements of certain states and their acts as far as this issue is concerned.

In spite of the oil problems, one can assert that the economic crisis we are experiencing is mainly the result of the policies of the industrialized countries. It is also the result of the fundamental insufficiencies in a world economic system that no longer responds to the needs of a world that is in constant evolution.

The drop in international trade from inflationary pressures imported from the developed countries, the resurgence of protectionism in these same countries, the heavy reduction in public aid for development, and the heavy indebtedness of developing countries are many of the evils that can only be remedied through the solidarity of peoples and governments based on the mutual interest and the commitment of the necessary efforts for the simultaneous development of the north and the south. In short, each hemisphere should draw its full development from the other.

But the interdependence I am talking about is not synonymous with the subjugation of one to the influence of the other. It is the awareness of the fact that the future of the North is inextricably linked to that of the South. It is in this spirit of interdependence and solidarity that the Republic of Zaire intends primarily to develop its cooperation with the State of Israel, your country.

We are happy to note that since we resumed our diplomatic relations, we have, as part of this cooperation, agreements in the technical field, agreements for the encouragement and protection of investments in each other's country, and in the field of air transportation. Our wish is to see these agreements used judiciously so that our cooperation will grow to cover all possible fields.

It is in the accomplishment of these wishes that I invite you, Mr Ministers, Your Excellencies, ambassadors and heads of diplomatic and consular missions, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, and citizens, to raise your glasses, and as our authentic custom demands, pour a drop of your drink into the dishes in front of you and drink to the health, the well-being, and the success of Mr President of the State of Israel, His Excellency Mr Hayim Herzog, to the health of his charming wife, to whom I renew my most respectful homage, and to the honorable delegation accompanying them, in the hope that this visit will mark a new stage in the strengthening of the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries in the supreme interest of our two peoples.

Long Live Israel! Long Live Zaire! Thank you.

Herzog Banquet Remarks

AB191700 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1125 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 January (AZAP) — In his reply, the Israeli head of state paid glowing tribute to the founding chairman of the MPR, calling him a "man of courage who makes history" and whose independence of spirit and attachment to the sacred virtues of international relations are admired by peace-loving and freedom-loving people."

Emphasizing the emotion he felt for the size and the warmth of the welcome given him by the Zairian people upon his arrival in Kinshasa on Wednesday, he said that it was the demonstration of the deep friendship existing between the Zairian and Israeli peoples. "The Israeli nation and the Jewish community will never forget it," he asserted.

President Herzog said that Zionism and authenticity are philosophies that serve as the basis for the assertion of the identities of the Jewish and Zairian peoples, the expression of the return to the source of national identity.

On the Middle East issue, Mr Herzog said that Zaire, like the rest of Africa, has an important role to play in the solution of that problem. It will have to guide the protagonists, Israel and her Arab neighbors, on the path of "arrangements and dialogue leading to negotiations and compromise."

Israel has several times invited the Arab world to negotiate toward finding a durable peace in the Middle East, he asserted, before going on to deplore the fact that "the only reply that we received was from cannons," until the historical trip by the late President as-Sadat to Jerusalem. "It was the policy of all or nothing. And that is the tragedy of the Palestinian cause," Mr Herzog said. Though the Camp David accords may be controversial, they had the merit of seeking a solution to the Palestinian problem. In clearer terms, the Israeli president believes that the Palestinian tragedy cannot end if all parties involved in the Middle East conflict do not apply the terms of these accords. In

this context, he said that the disagreements currently undermining the PLO have made it possible for a new state of mind to emerge which he believes is favorable to the cause of peace as the Hebrew state sees it, that is peaceful coexistence of all the people in the Middle East.

As for the challenge of apartheid and any form of racism, Mr Herzog stressed that his country is firmly opposed to these practices which he has been striving to help eliminate.

Finally, he assured Africa that the State of Israel will put its experience at the disposal of the countries of the continent to enable them to overcome the problems of development, in particular those linked with malnutrition, education, health, and natural disasters.

Military Cooperation Agreement

AB190835 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1630 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 17 Jan (AZAP) — The Israeli head of state, Hayim Herzog, begins a 5-day official visit to Zaire on Wednesday. Accompanied by his wife, the Israeli head of state will go to the regions of Shaba, Equateur, and Haut-Zaire. This first visit by an Israeli head of state to the cradle of authenticity affords the opportunity to examine the milestones that have marked relations between the State of Israel and the Republic of Zaire, and also to throw some light on the cooperation between the two countries.

Cooperation between Israel and Zaire took a new turn with the resumption of diplomatic relations in 1982. A general agreement was signed on 13 December in Kinshasa during the visit by Yitzhaq Shamir, then minister of foreign affairs. An agricultural agreement also signed on that occasion provided for the granting of 60 scholarships to Zairian students and workers to study and undergo training in Israel, and the creation of an agricultural training center in Zaire.

During the visit by Ariel Sharon, former minister of defense, which is scheduled for 20 January 1984, a military agreement will be signed which includes a 5-year plan for the training of units of the Special Presidential Brigade and the Kamanyola division in Shaba, and the development of military communications by Israeli technicians.

On this subject, it should be recalled that Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and other Zairian military cadres received their parachute training in Israel in the 1960's.

Two other agreements, one on civil aviation, and the other on the guarantee of investments, were signed in May 1983 in Kinshasa between Michael Michael, Israeli ambassador to Zaire, and Citizen Atembina, director of the European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The airline agreement concerns the collaboration and development of the airlines of the two countries, while the agreement on the guarantee of investments is aimed at encouraging Israeli investments in Zaire and Zairian investments in Israel.

The signing of all these agreements shows the determination of the two states to advance on the path of mutually beneficial cooperation in many fields.

LIBERIA

Eastman Returns From Meetings in France

AB192240 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Liberia's foreign minister, T. Earnest Eastman, returned home yesterday from Paris, France, where he held series of meetings with Liberian diplomats accredited to European capitals. According to a Foreign Ministry release issued in Monrovia today, Minister Eastman, who left the country 2 weeks ago, addressed the level of cooperation among Liberia's diplomatic corps in Europe with the view of enhancing the quality of Liberia's representation abroad. [sentence as heard]

During his European tour, Minister Eastman met with the West German foreign minister, Hans Dietrich Genscher. Earlier the foreign minister stopped in the Ivory Coast where he held talks with his counterpart, Simeon Ake, a Foreign Ministry release said.

NIGER

Kountche Returns From ICO Conference

AB192215 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpt] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and head of state, returned to Niamey early this afternoon from Casablanca, Morocco, where he participated in the Fourth Summit of the Islamic Conference Organization. After disembarking from the plane, the head of state was welcomed by Mamane Oumarou, the chairman of the National Development Council, and Lieutenant Colonel Ali Seidou, the chief of Defense Staff.

After reviewing an honor guard mounted by a detachment of the National Armed Forces, President Kountche was welcomed by the prime minister, the grand chancellor of the national orders, the members of the CMS, government, and the diplomatic corps, as well as representatives of the various social and professional organizations.

NIGERIA

Sudan's Numayri Arrives in Lagos for 2-Day Visit

AB192100 Lagos NAN in English 1632 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan 19 (NAN) — The Sudanese leader, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, arrived in Lagos today to begin a two-day visit to Nigeria. He was accompanied by a 64-man entourage.

The Sudanese president was received at Murtala Muhammed Airport by the head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, accompanied by members of the Supreme Military Council and ministers. Also at the airport were officials of the Sudanese Embassy and representatives of the Sudanese community in Nigeria.

President Numayri was ushered in with a 21-gun salute and he later inspected a guard of honour mounted by a detachment of the brigade of guards of the Nigerian Army.

The Sudanese head of state is the first African leader to visit Nigeria since the present government came to power on Dec 31, last year.

Background of New Cabinet Officials Reviewed

AB191045 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 19 Jan 84

[By Francois Xavier Harispe]

[Text] Lagos, Jan 19 (AFP) — The 18 ministers of the new Nigerian Government announced by the head of state, General Muhammadu Buhari, are for the most part not known public figures.

Seven officers represent the Armed Forces, including one Navy man and one airman, and only the most senior of them are known.

The defence minister, General D.Y. Bali, was in the then ruling Supreme Military Council in 1978 before power was handed back to civilians. General Mohammed Magoro, the new internal affairs minister, was transport minister from 1976 to 1978.

Well-known is General Mamman Vastsa, minister for the new Federal Capital Territory of Abuja. He is a poet, and author of a work of verse on Abuja.

All the other military members of the cabinet are unknown.

Among the civilians, a notable presence is that of Ibrahim Yarima Abdullahi, the new education, science and technology minister. A former top civil servant in previous military regimes, he was also a member of the National Party of the civilian president ousted on New Year's Eve, Shehu Shagari.

Ibrahim Gambari, the new foreign minister, was until now director of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, a government foreign policy "think tank" where, according to those close to him, he has always shown himself pragmatic, rigorous and to have great common sense.

Bukar Shaib, now minister of agriculture and water resources, was for the four years 1979-83 security adviser to President Shagari. The mines, electricity and steel portfolio is held by specialist Relwanu Lukman, hitherto manager of the parastatal Nigerian Mining Corporation.

Chief Michael Sunday Adigun, responsible for national planning, has had a long career in the civil service in his home region of western Nigeria. He was secretary to the military government in Oyo State in 1978-79, at which time power was restored to a civilian government.

The new strongmen for the country's key resource of oil is Prof. Tam David-West, who actually succeeds Gen Buhari himself in the portfolio (there was no minister for oil in the Shagari administration). A doctor who specialized in virology, Prof. David-West

worked for the World Health Organization after studies in the United States and Canada.

Some surprise has been voiced about the "under-representation" of Bendel State in the south, which has no minister in the new Federal Government. Nigeria has 19 states, but as Gen Buhari has appointed only 18 ministers, it is Bendel which has been "deprived".

It has a member on the Supreme Military Council, Gen Paul Omu. In the ousted Shagari government, Bendel, a state of ethnic minorities, was represented by two ministers, two advisers, and two special presidential assistants.

Idiagbon Describes Whereabouts of Former Officials

AB192050 Lagos NAN in English 1703 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan 19 (NAN) — The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig Tunde Idiagbon, said today that though former President Shehu Shagari was being detained by the Military Government, he was not at the Kirikiri maximum security prison.

The chief of staff told newsmen that the former national chairman of the NPN [National Pary of Nigeria], Chief Adisa Akinloye, and the former attorney general, Mr Richard Akinjide, were in Britain. He disclosed that former Senate president, Mr Joseph Wayas, who was on official assignment at the time of the military takeover, had surrendered his diplomatic passport to the Nigerian Embassy in Washington D.C. and applied for an ordinary passport. He added that Mr Wayas' application was refused, but he was advised to secure a travel permit and return home.

Brig Idiagbon said that the Ikemba of Nnewi, Chief Emeka Ojukwu, had written to the head of state pledging his loyalty and offering "useful advice". He disclosed that the government had written to former Senator Authur Nzeribe on his reported offer to lend the nation 10 million dollars and also pledged to send an aircraft to bring him home, but it had not got a response.

648 Ex-Officials Reportedly Detained

AB191800 Lagos NAN in English 1605 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan. 19 (NAN) — At least 648 persons were detained throughout the Federation following the Dec. 31 coup that ousted the civilian administration of Alahji Sehu Shagari.

According to figures relased today in Lagos by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig. Tunde Idiagbon, 266 of the detainees had been released. The figures showed that 26 of the 69 persons held in Benue had been released, while 52 of the 56 detainees in Gongola had also been released.

In Lagos State, with the highest number of detainees, 104 out of the 106 held had been set free. In Plateau, 17 out of the 62 detainees had been released, while 18 of the 22 persons arrested in Sokoto State had been freed.

According to the figures, 49 out of 105 soldiers detained have also been released. State by state numbers of present detainees are: Anambra 2; Bauchi 6; Bendel 6; Benue [number indistinct]; Borno 43; Cross River 32; Gongola 4; Imo 52; Kaduna 16; Kano 3; and Kwara 18.

Others include: Lagos 2; Niger 4; Ogun 33; Ondo 2; Oyo 4; Plateau 45; Rivers 18; and Sokoto 4.

List of Kirikiri Detainees

AB192030 Lagos NAN in English 1700 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan. 19 (NAN) — The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig. Tunde Idiagbon, today in Lagos said that nobody who was arrested since the present Military Government came into being had escaped from custody. Brig. Idiagbon, who was speaking at a meeting he had with editors and chief executives of media organisations, said that while it was true that the national secretary of the defunct NPN [National Party of Nigeria] Alhaji Uba Ahmed arrived the country on Dec. 31, he had not been arrested before he disappeared. The chief of staff said that up till yesterday a total of 71 persons had been detained at Kirikiri maximum security prison. They include Alhaji Lateef Jakande, Chief Bola Ige, Chief Jim Nwobodo, Prof. Ambross Ali and Mr. Aper Aku.

Below is the full list of all the people detained up till yesterday:

Alhaji Mohammed Wanka
Alhaji Garba Idi Inuwa
Mr. Victor Masi
Mr. S.G. Ikoku
Mr. Klaus Seemuth
Dr. Ibrahim Tahir
Mr. Ladi Netimar
Olu Adebanjo (chief)
Alhaji Muhammed Ibrahim Hassan
Mrs. Nene Archibong
Mr. Aper Aku
Chief Roy Umenyi
Dr. N. Falaye Aina
Alhaji Adamu Ciroma
Alhaji Yahaya A. Dikko
Alhaji Usman Sani
Chief Adebisi Ogedengbe
Mr. P.C. Amadike
Mr. Mark Okoye
Prof. G.A. Odenigwe
Alhaji Lateef Jakande
Chief Micheal Ajasin
Chief Bola Ige
Alhaji Adamu Atta
Chief Jim Nwobodo
Prof. Ambrose Alli
Chief Akin Omoboriowo
Chief Bisi Akande
Chief S.M. Afolabi
Alahji Jimoh Shittu
Mr. C. Ugwu
Alahji Iro Dan Musa

Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu
Dr. Olufemi Olaifa
Alhaji Ali Baba
Mr. Dele Ige
Mrs. U. Akinloye
A.O. Obikoya
C.A. Ogungbade
Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi
Mr. S.D. Lar
Chief S.O. Mbakwe
Dr. Clement Isong
Prince J.O. Uzoigwe
Alhaji Ibrahim Anas
Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa
Chief Eteng Okoi-Obuli
Alhaji Buba Ahmed
Dr. I.C. Madubuike
Dr. Sylvester U. Ugoh
Dr. Rowland A. Anyanwu
Chief Collins Obih
Alhaji Ahmed Musa
Alahji Magaji Muazu
Alhaji M. Bello Kirfi
Mr. Victor Akan
Alfred Rewane
Ralph Kanu Obioha
Alhaji Mohammed Goni
Dr. Fidelis R.C. Ezemenari
Dr. Alex Ekwueme
Alhaji Awwal Ibrahim
Alhaji Idrisu Alhassan Kpaki
K. Asinobi (Mrs)
Bisi Onabanjo (chief)
Alhaji Abubakar Rimi
Alhaji Sabo Bakin Zuwo
Alahji Abdu Dawakin-Tofa
Alhaji Ahmed Tijani
Alahji Mohammadu Abdullahi
Alhaji Tanko Yakasai

Media 'Restraint, Respect' Urged

AB192145 Lagos NAN in English 1623 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan 19 (NAN) — The Federal Military Government has invited the Nigerian media to join it "in restoring life to our country and hope to our people".

Addressing media executives at a press briefing in Dodan Barracks today, the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig. Tunde Idiagbon, said that the main contribution of the media should be to disseminate correct information and give positive guidance to the nation.

Brig. Idiagbon noted, however, that this had not happened in all cases and that some of the stories and suggestions that had appeared in the media had not been helpful. He said that many of them seemed to demonstrate a lack of understanding of and sympathy for the objectives of the government which the media hailed only two weeks ago. Some newspapers have gone to the extent of publishing half-truths and downright falsehoods which are capable or creating confusion and causing dissension in the society, he said.

He warned that the military government would not tolerate instigation and innuendo calculated to create dissension among the people. He, however, assured the media of the government's cooperation and reasonable access to the agencies of the government. "In return, we expect restraint, respect for facts and commitment to our stated objectives," he added.

Brig. Idiagbon stressed that the change of government was not meant to benefit any section of the country but was for the good of the entire nation. He declared: "Our first commitment is to the well-being of Nigeria. All of us have a duty to cooperate in salvaging the nation." He emphasised that the change which the armed forces had effected went "beyond mere ethnic or religious cosmetic touches." "We are determined not to be diverted from our goals," he declared. He said that the military government was not out to witch-hunt, arrest or remove people on a tip-off.

He explained that the government did not wish to be rushed into untenable and unproductive actions and that all cases would be thoroughly investigated by the security agencies and all those concerned properly interrogated and given a fair trial before appropriate action would be taken. Brig. Idiagbon assured the nation that the government would prosecute whoever was proved to have stolen public funds.

Asked about people in the civil service, judiciary and the police who might have colluded with the politicians, Brig. Idiagbon said, "We are not going to leave out anybody."

Government Seizes 'Large Sums' From Ex-Officials

AB191740 Lagos NAN in English 1600 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan. 19 (NAN) — The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig Tunde Idiagbon today disclosed that 3.4 naira million was found during a search in the residence of the last civilian governor of Kono State, Alhaji Sabo Bakin Zuwo.

Brig Idiagbon told editors and chief executives of media organisations at State House that more than N1 million was also recovered from the former Imo State governor, Mr. Sam Mbakwe, while about N204,000 and 10,000 pounds sterling was found on former Benue governor, Mr. Aper Aku. He said that large sums of money have also been recovered from the following: the former vice president, Dr. Alex Ekwueme N42,000; the former secretary to the Federal Government, Alhaji Shehu Smusa, about N80,000; and a top member of the defunct NPN [National Party of Nigeria], Alhaji Sally Jambo, N136,000.

Others from whom large sums of money were seized include Alhaji Yinusa Kaltungo, 26,000 pounds sterling; Mr. Alex Emeziem, 100,000 pounds sterling; and Mr. Rowland Anyanwu, former presidential liaison officer in Imo, 12,000 pounds sterling.

Brig. Idiagbon said that the Military Government was doing everything possible to recover all monies illegally acquired by politicians and any other Nigerians. He said that a number of companies were found to have transferred money abroad without

bringing in any goods. These include Litco, 726,000 dollars; Kauko, 5.4 million dollars; Malpani, 3.2 million dollars; and Wapco, 1.9 million dollars.

Brig Idiagbon said that the government had so far discovered a total of N24 million which was transferred illegally outside the country.

Increase Advocated for 'Unfair' OPEC Quota

AB191156 Lagos NAN in English 1125 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan. 19 (NAN) — The Federal Military Government [FMG] has been urged to use all avenues at its disposal to secure an increase in the country's oil production quota from OPEC.

In a 16-page letter to the Supreme Military Council (SMC) made available to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) yesterday in Lagos, the operations director of the Fujikura Nigeria Ltd., Mr. Chris Ogoro, said that it was "very unfair to see Nigeria with a population of over 82.5 million allocated 1.3 million barrels a day, while Saudi Arabia with a population of 8.37 million was allocated over 7.5 million barrels." He said that whatever the criteria used, the quota should be seen to reflect some source of comfortable (?wealth) for the people.

Mr. Ogoro called on the Federal Military Government to press that each country's quota be based on its population.

On consultancy matters, Mr. Ogoro urged the new administration, to stop the use of foreign consultants except in areas of highly sophisticated technology, adding, "We do not need them in such areas as road construction, electricity generation and distribution, housing and communication." He said that most of these consultants only come to the country to learn and get "heavily paid" from scarce foreign exchange.

'Widespread Support' Seen for Military Takeover

AB191305 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jan 84

["Viewpoint"]

[Text] In a recent edition of its program Network, BBC put out samples of opinion credited to people from various parts of Africa on the change of government in Nigeria. Some of these views contained reservations about the military takeover, describing it as a setback to democracy. Our Viewpoint asserts that the military administration had come, in fact, as a corrective regime after the foundation of democracy had been badly shaken.

The military administration in Nigeria has received widespread support in the country. It was greeted by the people with a sigh of relief in view of their agonizing experiences in the preceding years of civil rule. During that period, democracy suffered a serious setback because its foundations were rocked by the improprieties of those who were elected to preserve it. For example, the civilian administration showed no restraint in descending on newspaper houses which were thought to be critical of official actions. Such a step was not in line with the promotion of democracy. Besides, there were cases of infringement of individual liberties, the most notorious of which was the deportation of an opposition leader on the grounds that he was not a Nigerian. This arbitrary action was successfully challenged in court.

Perhaps the most serious assault on democracy by the politicians was the manipulation of the 1983 elections. The will of the people was in this way frustrated and, therefore, democracy lost one of its pillars — the electoral process.

This was the position when the military came in and these were the parentheses which the critics of the new administration in Nigeria should have understood before venturing an opinion. As it is, these critics — some of whom spoke on the BBC program Network Africa — were either being mischievous or downright ignorant of the events in Nigeria before the military takeover. If they were conversant with the Nigerian situation, they would have realized that the intervention of the military was not to destroy democracy but to restore sanity. To assure that the military are not against democracy, the administration has retained the bulk of the Nigerian Constitution, suspending only those aspects that relate to elective offices. In effect, all other constitutional provisions in which democracy (?thrives) are retained and are functioning. It is clear, therefore, that the advent of the military, far from being a threat to democracy, is indeed a salutary development meant for good government in Nigeria.

FRG Willingness To Strengthen Relations Noted

AB192224 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The FRG has expressed its willingness to strengthen relations with Nigeria. That country's acting foreign minister, Mr Juergen Moellemann, expressed this when he received the special Nigerian delegation which was in Bonn to deliver a message from Nigeria's head of state Major General Muhammadu Buhari to the West German Government.

The three-man delegation, led by Alhaji Liman Ciroma, a former head of service, also briefed the West German Government on current developments in Nigeria.

NLC Head Sees Option of 'Workers Government'

AB192000 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan 19 (AFP) — The head of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), today warned that Nigerian workers will be left with no other option than to form a "workers' government" if the 19-day-old military administration of Major-General Muhammadu Buhari should fail the nation.

Hassan Sunmonu, the head of Nigeria's largest labour organization, comprising 44 union affiliates, said Nigerian politicians had "misused" two chances to govern and that the military was now having its second opportunity.

The labour leader did explain what form a "Nigerian workers' government" would take but said the NLC would "mobilise" workers "when the time comes".

"The Nigerian worker of yesteryears is quite different from his contemporaries of today", he said.

The NLC president disclosed that his organization had presented a 14-point proposal to the new military rulers and added that the Buhari regime was welcomed to power because of the "intolerable excesses" of the ousted civilian government of President Shehu Shagari.

Mr Sunmonu said the NLC opposed the IMF loan being negotiated by Nigeria because the people could "ill-afford" the "better" conditions attached to such loans. He said Nigeria's economy could not stand a devaluation of its naira at present and that the economic and social ills which prompted the military intervention still exist.

Urges Support of Government

AB192200 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress has called for support for the Federal Military Government. The president of the congress, Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu, at a news conference in Lagos today asked the government to pursue vigorously a progressive, self-reliant, and patriotic program aimed at saving the nation's economy. He stated that the logical and realistic approach to the prevalent situation was to seek the collaboration of patriotic organizations and individuals that had displayed exemplary and impeccable sense of morality. This collaboration, Alhaji Hassan stressed, should not be made to undermine the independence of such organizations and individuals but should be geared towards ensuring the incorporation of the objectives of the Federal Military Government under a broad patriotic national program. He pointed out that such a collaboration would mobilize and educate the people on the task ahead and the need for self-sacrifice in order to revamp the economy and the glory of the nation.

2 Shiploads of Rice To Be Sold at 'Controlled Prices'

AB192125 Lagos NAN in English 1641 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan 19 (NAN) — Two ships with 2.4 million naira worth of rice are now waiting to berth in Lagos, according to the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig. Tunde Idiagbon. He told media executives in Lagos today that the rice would be sold to the public at controlled prices and that the government would only distribute them through old reputable companies with branches throughout the country. He added that the aim of the military government was "to make food available, revive the economy and place the country on a sound economic and social footing".

UPPER VOLTA

Testimony at Trial of Former Officials Noted

AB192010 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, Jan 19 (AFP) — Several high officials today testified at the trials of three former Upper Voltan ministers charged with "embezzlement and dissipation" of public funds in previous regimes. Paul Ismael Ouedraogo, a former minister of posts and telecommunications, was standing trial at Bobo Dioulasso, 360 kms (220 miles) from here, while Issa Pale Welte, former minister for rural development and Ido Batian Dominique, a former secretary of state for rural development, were being tried here.

The Ouagadougou court heard testimony from four high rural development officials who themselves are accused of pocketing more than 100,000 dollars of public funds.

The trials of the three men, which opened on January 17, are the second in a series of legal proceedings against former politicians in Upper Volta since Captain Thomas Sankara seized power in a coup last August. The defendants served either in the Third Republic from 1978 to 1980 or in the Military Recovery Committee for National Progress from 1980 to 1982.

A former rural development minister from 1976 to 1977, Sanon Salia, who testified, was indicted Wednesday for illegally authorizing the misuse of public funds.

The verdicts in the trials are expected towards the end of the week.

BOTSWANA

Official Says Few Zimbabwe Refugees Cross Border

MB191744 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The under secretary in the Office of the President of Botswana, Mr (Isaac Ghanzi), says very few refugees are crossing the border from Zimbabwe into Botswana at present. Earlier reports said that the refugee problem in Botswana was worsening, with refugees crossing the border almost every day. Interviewed by our Africa Desk, Mr (Ghanzi) said that the number was only about four or five every 2 or 3 days. He added that the Dukwe camp, north of Francistown, had just more than 3,400 people at present.

Our Africa Desk reports that during the past few months, action by the Zimbabwean Army in Matabeleland Province against so-called dissidents had led to scores of refugees crossing into Botswana.

LESOTHO

UN Delegation To Study Effects of RSA Actions

MB191752 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] A United Nations delegation is expected to arrive in Maseru on 25 January 1984. The four-man delegation, led by the director of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia, Mr M.K. Penadou, will hold wide-ranging discussions on economic and development matters of Lesotho. The delegation, it is believed, will particularly wish to examine the overall economic performance and difficulties during the past 2 to 3 years; problems experienced in the various sectors, particularly food production, transport and infrastructure, trade, and budgetary foreign exchange situations; areas of Lesotho's excessive economic dependence on South Africa; programs and policies Lesotho is undertaking toward strengthening its economy and reducing dependence on South Africa; and any other economic difficulties caused by South Africa's repeated acts of sabotage and destabilization.

Other members of the delegation are Dr Y.K. Chamapande, Mr Kalyan Vaidya, and Mr Taye Zerihoun.

MOZAMBIQUE

Economic, Security Talks With South Africa Viewed

MB181008 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84

["Rovuma to Maputo" program presented by (Andrea Grey)]

[Text] [(Grey)] This week, we have the talks between Mozambique and South Africa, and comments by Archbishop Huddleston. First, Radio Maputo's (Leone Tembo) speaks to Paul Fauvet of the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY about the talks in Maputo on economic relations, and then to Ian Christie, our correspondent at the security discussions in Pretoria. (Leone Tembo) asked Paul Fauvet how the Maputo talks went:

[Begin recording] [Fauvet] The Maputo talks lasted (?the best) part of the day. The morning was taken up with (?the formal) session, after which the delegations broke into working groups dealing with various topics. Not many details of the talks were made public at the end of the day. The final communique issued in the afternoon merely gave the subjects that had comprised the agenda. These were matters affecting transport, migrant labor, agriculture, fisheries, industry and commerce, finance tourism, and energy; and the communique said the talks had taken place in a constructive atmosphere.

The meeting did have a public opening session that was addressed by the minister in the presidency for economic affairs, Jacinto Veloso, who laid down what Mozambique expected from the talks. For instance, Mr Veloso said that Mozambique was interpreting the fact that there was a South African delegation which had come to Maputo as evidence of the intention of the South African Government to carry out actions to end the violence and the escalating war. He said that Mozambique's relations with South Africa were long-standing, dating back to the colonial period, and that there was now a necessity to establish a new relationship as two sovereign states, equal to equal.

The South African delegate — the head of the South African delegation, Mr van Dalsen, director general of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs — seemed to be surprised at the openness of the Mozambique position, and he muttered a few words in reply, saying that there were many possibilities for establishing what he called cooperation between Mozambique and South Africa. There was never a word [words indistinct].

[(Tembo)] Now, do you think that the objectives that Mozambique is seeking, especially at this stage — or at least at this stage — have been achieved or not?

[Fauvet] I think it is rather early to say that. It is very difficult to see how things will go from here. Nothing concrete has been said yet publicly. The most concrete thing came from the statement about possibilities of renewing tourism to Mozambique and South Africa, but I think that is rather marginal to the exercise. My own feeling is that the economic talks will to a large extent depend on whatever is agreed on security. That will really depend on South Africa keeping any promises that it may make to end its backing for banditry in Mozambique, to drop its support of the gunmen of the so-called resistence.

[(Tembo)] Well Paul, thank you very much. [end recording]

[(Corey)] In Pretoria, security was the topic. Our correspondent Ian Christie was there. What were his impressions of the talks?

[Begin recording] [Christie] Well, the meeting on security and military affairs in Pretoria seemed to have been rather different — this is as far as journalists were concerned — rather different from the meetings here on economic affairs, Cahora Bassa, and tourism in the sense that here in Maputo at least reporters were able to listen to some of the things that were being said by the

heads of delegations before the talks began and were given a fair amount of information about the nature of the talks.

What happened in Pretoria was rather different. We arrived in Pretoria at about 0830 in the morning, and at about 1000 we were allowed to go into the room where the conference would be held, but were not allowed to ask questions or speak to the delegates. What happened was, photographers and television cameramen were allowed to take pictures — as many pictures as we wanted — of the delegates sitting at the table facing each other, while the delegates made small talk about southern African languages and the South African delegates talked about how beautiful was Lourenco Marques in the preindependence times. But there were no questions, no answers, and the first official comment we got on the talks in Pretoria came in the evening in a very short, very brief joint communique from the Mozambique and the South African delegations.

[(Tembo)] Before we get to the communique, I would like to ask you who was representing (?the delegation) on the Mozambique side?

[Christie] Well, this is quite interesting, actually, because President Samora Machel sent some veterans of Frelimo's armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism. In the eight-member delegation, almost all of the members — perhaps all of them, I am not quite sure — almost all of them were veterans of the armed struggle, and the delegation was led by Colonel Oscar Monteiro, who is now the justice minister in Mozambique. His involvement with Frelimo goes way back nearly 20 years. He was accompanied by Salesio Nalyambipano, who is a major general in the Mozambique Armed Forces today and deputy security minister, and also — although he's only a young man — he is also a veteran of the armed struggle.

I was in Mozambique as a war correspondent in 1972, more than 10 years ago, in the liberated areas of Mozambique, and I remember meeting Salesio Nalyambipano there, and today, just 10 years later, here he was sitting at the negotiating table with South African generals. Others, like the new commander of the Mozambique Air Force, Major General Antonio Hama Thai — in general, these were men with almost 20 years of experience of armed struggle — first against Portuguese colonialism, then against the Rhodesians — Ian Smith (?friends) — then we had the problem of confrontation with South Africa and the struggle against the armed bandits supported in the first place by the Rhodesian regime and then later by the South African authorities.

[(Tembo)] Now, getting back to the communique, what was your impression? What did you gather from the final communique that (?was issued after the talks)?

[Christie] Well, the communique gives away as little as possible. In very delicate negotiations of this kind, that is rather important. You can't say everything that's been discussed. That would be against the interests of both sides. The two sides involved in these talks — they can't say everything. The main thing, as far as I was concerned, was that the communique said that the delegates [words indistinct] had considered measures to be taken in order that the territory of neither state should serve as a springboard for aggression and violent actions against the other. Now, as far as Mozambique is concerned, that should mean that the South African authorities will have to stop their support for the armed bandits of the so-called MNR.

Now, in his New Year message to the nation, President Samora Machel referred to this problem, and he said that the establishment of relations of good neighborliness between Mozambique and South Africa depends necessarily on an end to South Africa's support for these armed bandits, who are armed, trained, financed, and led by the South African Armed Forces. Now if this final statement means that the South African authorities have decided to drop the MNR, I think that is a very good sign indeed.

[(Tembo)] Can you justify — I mean, are we justified now to refer back to President Samora's (?mention) about 1984 being the year of peace and tranquillity? I mean, do you think there is any link between these talks (?that have just ended and) that stand of Mozambique to try to make 1984 a year of peace and tranquillity for its citizens?

[Christie] Well, there is a link. Clearly, that is what Mozambique wants — it is very clear. But what we have to see now is whether — well, first of all we don't know exactly what has been agreed. As I said, these discussions are confidential. They are not clandestine — I think that's rather important — they are not clandestine, but they are confidential. We don't know exactly what has been agreed, but I would have thought that, if the South African side is ready to implement what is said in that final communique, then there is a good chance for peace.

[(Tembo)] Ian Christie, thank you very much. [end recording]

[(Grey)] Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, the president of the British Antiapartheid Movement, was in Mozambique when the talks were going on. When he left yesterday, Archbishop Huddleston had this to say about the discussion between Mozambique and South Africa.

[Begin Huddleston recording] I am completely convinced, after my interview with the deputy foreign minister, that Mozambique knows what it is doing — that it is entering into conversations with a very positive aim, that there could be no question of any kind of withdrawal of the issue of apartheid, because it is seen here quite clearly that unless the issue of apartheid is resolved inside South Africa and by South Africa, there can be no peace in southern Africa. It isn't just the question of the way apartheid expresses itself — for the South African racist regime expresses itself in terms of aggression and destabilization — but the heart of the matter is apartheid itself, and until that is destroyed there can be no peace.

This is the message that I got very, very clearly and, therefore, I am quite convinced that the talks here and in Pretoria will never abandon that position — Mozambique will never abandon that position in these talks. And, of course, it is entirely right and reasonable, and has been a consistent policy, for example, of the ANC. The ANC tried every possible means of dialogue with the South African Government — if you could call it dialogue. They knocked on the door for years and years and years and used

nonviolent means of negotiation, if they were allowed to do so. They were never able to, of course, because South African always refused and in the end, of course, had to turn to the armed struggle as the only way of breaking the apartheid philosophy and dominance.

So that, I think, that's all I can usefully say, and I'll repeat it because I feel it is so important and it is certainly what I would like to convey when I get back to Europe: that, in my view, the understanding of issues is complete; the commitment to the issue of defeating apartheid is absolute; and any talks are aimed at seeing if there is the possibility of a peaceful way through, but not with any intention of softening the line on the issue of apartheid. [end recording]

NOTICIAS Editorial Stresses Vigilance

MB191550 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Today's edition of the newspaper *NOTICIAS* carries an editorial on the recent talks between delegations from Mozambique and South Africa which were held simultaneously in Maputo and Pretoria.

The *NOTICIAS* editorial begins by stating that proximity between two countries is a natural and unchangeable geographic fact, adding that neighbors must be accepted with their own differences. Two states can share a common border, but they may have different and even contradictory social systems. The existence of differences carries with it the responsibility for preventing confrontation and building a relationship that guarantees peace — the supreme aspiration of all peoples, the *NOTICIAS* editorial states.

It adds that Mozambique and South Africa have opened up the path to define a relationship that will prevent war, noting that delegations of the two countries have studied practical ways to guarantee an atmosphere of peace and coexistence in this region. As the editorial says, it is a question of adopting, in a mutual relationship, the rules of international law, namely respect for territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, and the guarantee that neither of the states will serve as a base for acts of violence against the other.

The editorial stresses that the application of these principles reflects our socialist policy of peace as defined by the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress. In holding talks with the Republic of South Africa, the editorial stresses, we are fulfilling a basic principle of our foreign policy and contributing to the elimination of a focus of tension in this region and the world.

However, the editorial warns that we must realize that peace is not a reality that has been achieved yet; it is a path to be built. It calls on us not to relax our vigilance even after we have achieved an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence with South Africa. United and organized we will have to apply ourselves in an even more determined manner to the total liquidation of the armed bandits and the development of our economy — guidelines that we will transform into reality in 1984, the editorial stresses.

The editorial ends by stating that our successes on the diplomatic front will not be enough on their own. We must continue with the struggle in the political, military, economic, and ideological fronts. Only by advancing together on all fronts will we guarantee the victorious realization of our goals.

Veloso Receives Saharan Minister, Chad Envoy

MB191932 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Mozambique's minister of economic affairs, Jacinto Veloso, today received the Saharan minister of foreign affairs, Hakim Ibrahim, in Maputo. Mr Ibrahim delivered a message from Saharan President Abdelaziz to President Samora Machel and explained the current situation in Sahara. The Organization of African Unity called for a referendum to be held in Sahara by the end of last year to allow the Saharan people to determine their own future. However, Morocco refused to allow the referendum to take place.

Later, Mr Veloso received an envoy from Chad who delivered a message from the president of the Government of National Unity, Goukouni Oueddei. The envoy explained the current situation in Chad and the failure of the OAU meeting in Addis Adaba. The meeting had been called in an attempt to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in Chad, and the OAU blamed the Ndjamena administration of Hissein Habre for its failure.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Representative Dubious About RSA Withdrawal

MB200738 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] SWAPO has urged South African authorities to set the date of the meeting to discuss the issue of the signing of a cease-fire in Namibia. In a statement to press, the SWAPO representative in New Delhi, the capital of India, said that his organization was not convinced of the so-called withdrawal of South African troops from the southern part of the People's Republic of Angola.

(Matangue) recalled that the South African defense minister had said that South Africa would again attack Angola if SWAPO continued to operate in Namibia from there. The SWAPO representative also said that not a single fighter of his organization was involved in the heroic resistance put up for a month by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola against the South African Army attacks on locations of Mulondo, Cuvelai, Cahama, and Caiundo in the southern region of the People's Republic of Angola.

National Party To Participate in Conference Talks

MB190954 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jan 84 p 4

[By Tony Weaver, *MAIL* Africa Bureau]

[Text] Windhoek — The rightwing white National Party of South-West Africa has entered the multiparty conference talks on the territory's future as a full participant. Until yesterday's opening session the party, widely regarded as being aligned in principle to Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party, had been ambiguous about its participation. It had retained observer status. But, at yesterday's opening, party leader Mr Kosie Pretorius led the NP's delegation into the conference hall. He now takes his seat alongside lifelong foes like Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, and leftwing and black nationalist leaders like Mr Andreas Shipanga of SWAPO and Mr Moses Katjiuongua of SWANU.

In a short statement, Mr Pretorius said his appointment as leader of the NP delegation was to remove confusion about the party's stance and allow him to acquaint himself with the MPC's workings. The party was a full participant in the talks, he said.

His special representative, Mr Eben van Zijl, would also continue to act as his direct negotiator.

Opening the proceedings, which are largely closed to the press, Mr Katjiuongua said: "We have raised many hopes, both here and abroad, and we have a duty not to fail those expectations."

Observers yesterday said Mr Pretorius' statement about full participation in the conference could sharpen tensions already existing in the three black nationalist parties. This is because the NP has long taken a hard line on white supremacy in the territory.

Militants in SWANU have already accused Mr Katjiuongua of being a "reactionary" and a "collaborator" for his participation in the talks.

With the NP's full participation, this criticism could sharpen.

SOUTH AFRICA

RSA Cease-Fire, Cuban Withdrawal Said Not Linked

MB191628 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed that an official of his department, Mr Dave Stewart, has visited the Cape Verde Islands for talks with representatives of the government there. He says that Mr Stewart has already returned to South Africa and reported on the discussions.

Commenting on the Angolan counteroffer regarding a cease-fire, Mr Botha said that South Africa's offer to Angola to stop transborder operations, subject to certain conditions, before the end of the month had not been coupled to its standing demand that the Cubans should be withdrawn from Angola before a settlement could be reached in South-West Africa. Angola had earlier demanded that South Africa drop its demands for a Cuban withdrawal in exchange for a cease-fire. Mr Botha said that the South African offer had been intended to bring about a relaxation of tension and peace to a war-stricken part of the continent. He said that the South African offer to cease hostilities had specifically not been coupled to a Cuban withdrawal; it had been a fair test of whether the Angolans were really interested in peace. Mr Botha said that the Luanda government did not want to be tested because that government was now demanding that South Africa change its viewpoint that the Cubans should withdraw before a settlement plan can be implemented.

Prime Minister Terse on Talks With Homeland Leaders

MB191810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 19, SAPA — The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, said today that procedures for investigating the constitutional development of non-homeland blacks were discussed with homeland leaders today. He issued a brief statement at a lunch attended by the chief ministers of five national states and the special cabinet committee which was appointed last year to investigate and make proposals on black constitutional development outside the independent and national states. The luncheon was also attended by several commissioners-general to the national states. They form part of what has become the prime minister's standard procedure of contact and consultation with the nonindependent homeland leaders. "The opportunity was used to discuss possible procedures that the (cabinet) committee might follow in the persuance of its task," was the prime minister's only comment on the content of today's discussions. No further statements were expected.

[Johannesburg Domestic Service in English at 1700 GMT on 19 January carries the following report: "The first of an expected series of talks over the next few months took place over lunch in Cape Town this afternoon between the government and the chief ministers of six [as heard] self-governing states. The luncheon, which was hosted by the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, was also attended by senior cabinet members and various commissioners general. The chief ministers present at the talks were Professor Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Dr Phatudi of Lebowa, Mr Mabuza of kaNgwane, Mr Sikosana of kwaNdebele, and Mr Mopeli of Qwa Qwa. The chief minister of kwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, was not present, and no reasons have been given for his absence."]

Officials Note 'Devastating' Effects of Drought

MB191525 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jan 84 p 1

[By Gerald Reilly]

[Excerpt] The devastating financial effects of last summer's severe drought cost the country R1,500 million in foreign exchange, and loaded farmers with record debt burdens. Opening yesterday's Agricultural Outlook Conference in Pretoria, the minister of agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said although

generally speaking the drought was over, the consequences of it would be felt for years.

The grazing in a great part of the country was so badly damaged it would take years to recover, even with years of good rains and conservative stocking. The drought had also caused a steep increase in the debt burden of farmers.

"The government was compelled last year to introduce drought assistance schemes to save agriculture from a catastrophe, and to ensure that a minimum number of farmers were forced off their lands." Part of the short- and medium-term debt of farmers with agricultural coops and other financial institutions amounting to more than R500 million was consolidated by the Land Bank and the Agricultural Credit Board and made payable over 22 years. Crop farmers' debts in the summer rainfall areas amounted to more than R800 million.

Mr Wentzel stressed the government had for long been aware of the gravity of the inflation problem. To combat inflation successfully would demand big sacrifices and adjustments. Referring to the effect of inflation on the farming industry, he said the price index for farming requisites had risen much faster than consumer prices and the gap was widening.

The senior deputy governor of the SA Reserve Bank, Dr Chris Stals, said the effects of the adverse international economic situation on the economy were exacerbated by drought. The drought in terms of imports and exports had cost South Africa about R1,500 million. But for this the balance of payments would now be much less vulnerable. Because of South Africa's vulnerable balance of payments, domestic spending could not be allowed to increase too fast before exports of gold and other commodities had risen substantially. The prospects for such an increase in 1984 were very good, he added.

On the SA economy, he said real economic activity showed a distinct upward movement in the middle of last year. However, this momentum seemed to have been lost again towards the end of last year "and the economy is apparently moving back into a more subdued situation." South Africa, he emphasised, could hardly afford a strong upswing without an accompanying increase in either the gold price or other exports.

SWAZILAND

Israeli Envoy Says Herzog Visit Postponed

MB191750 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The Israeli charge d'affaires in Mbabane, Mr (Beer), today denied reports by the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] radio that the Israeli president, Mr Herzog, will visit Swaziland after his official visit to Zaire. In an interview with Swaziland Broadcasting Service, (Mr Beer) said the Israeli president's visit to Swaziland has been postponed to a later date because on the same dates, the Israeli president is scheduled to meet West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl during his official visit to Israel. Mr (Beer) said the Israeli Embassy in Mbabane was in close contact with the Swazi Government about the proposed visit of the Israeli president.

The Israeli charge d'affaires was reacting to a radio broadcast by the SABC that President Herzog would come to Swaziland after his visit to Zaire, where he arrived today.

RSA Postpones Removal of 3,000 Badplaas Residents

MB130902 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 13 Jan 84 p 5

[*OBSERVER* reporter]

[Excerpt] The South African Department of Cooperation and Development has postponed the removal of 3,000 Badplaas residents from their Eastern Transvaal village of Embhuleni until further notice. This was disclosed by Mr David Lukhele, secretary of the Swazi Council of Chiefs in South Africa. Mr Lukhele is currently in Swaziland to present a report in connection with the Badplaas removals. This development comes after the Badplaas residents defied an order from the South African Government to vacate the village, by Wednesday this week, which was the site of the Royal Kraal of King Mswati in 1846.

ZAMBIA

Commerce Association Signs Soviet Trade Pact

MB200852 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Chairman of the Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association [ZINCOM] (Vernon Mwanga) was last night guest of honor at a reception hosted by the visiting acting chairman of the Soviet Union's Chamber of Commerce, Vladimir Pletnev, at the Soviet embassy. Mr Pletnev, who arrived in the country at the head of a three-man Soviet trade delegation on Monday, yesterday signed a trade protocol agreement with ZINCOM. The Soviet party is due to depart on Monday after having talks with senior government officials and local businessmen.